

Changing Status of Dalits and Emanating Rural Social Formation in
Uttar Pradesh: Resilience and Metamorphosis (Bijnor District)

(Internal Project)

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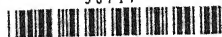
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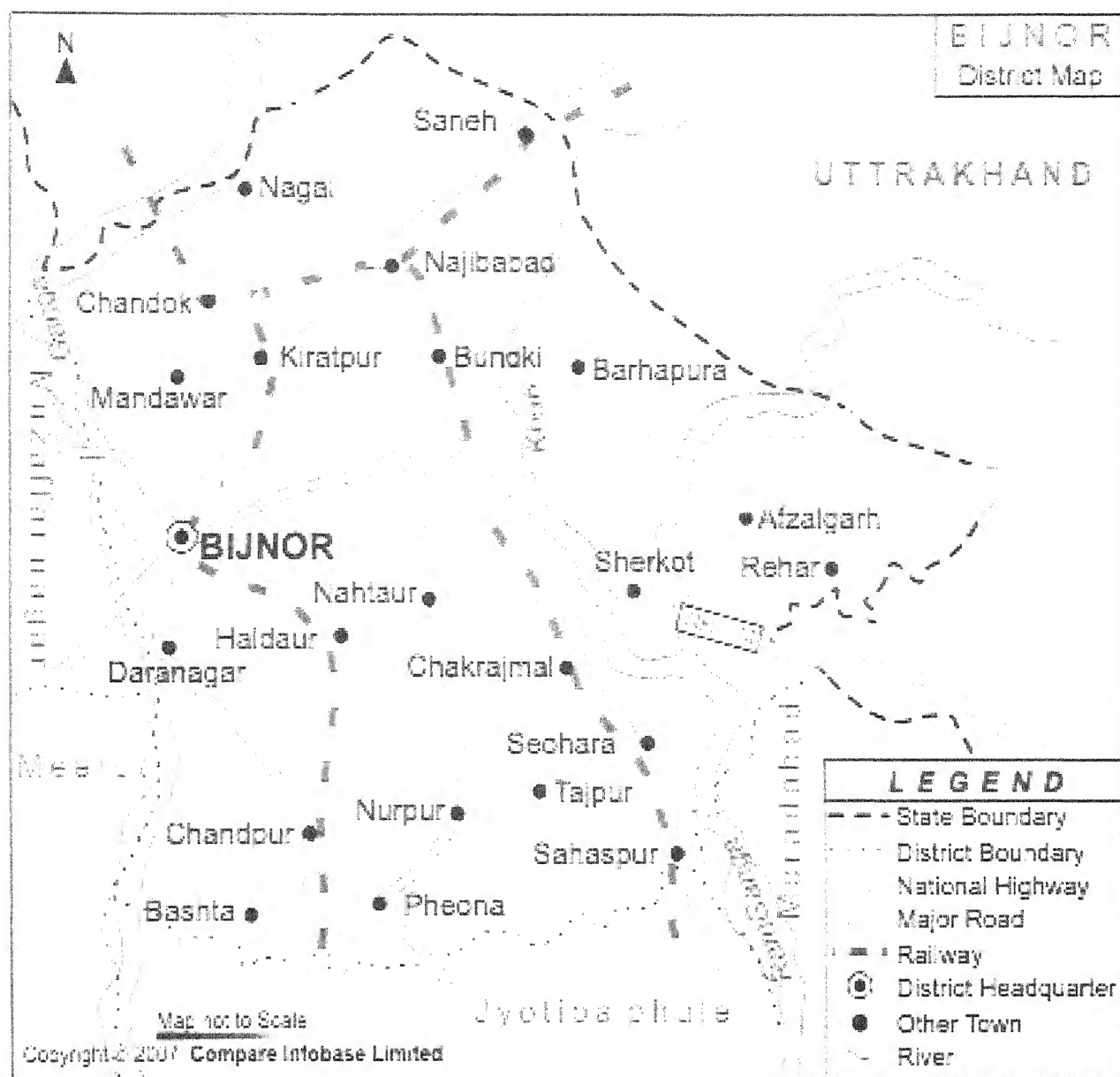
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Executive Summary

Introduction

In the post-colonial era, Uttar Pradesh has achieved significant growth in socio-economic spheres. But perception remains that benefits of growth and development could not be shared equally by all the sections of the society. Dalits, who constitute 21 per cent of the state population, are lagging behind in terms of most of the human development indicators. Government has made serious efforts to improve the status of dalits. Some dalits have been able to improve their conditions, but gap between dalits and rest communities has widened over the years. This 'developmental deficit' is a major huddle on the path of smooth functioning of democratic system. This becomes still grim when one looks at it in terms of differential mobility within dalits community itself.

In order to analyse changing status of dalits, under new socio-economic forces, and emerging rural social formation in Uttar Pradesh, following factors have been taken into consideration.

Objectives of the Study

- i. To examine how and to what extent emerging socio-economic factors have changed the conditions of dalits.
- ii. Emerging patterns of interaction between dalit and non-dalit, and within dalit community itself.
- iii. To examine favourable conditions for mobility of better-off section of dalits.
- iv. To examine factors for stagnating dalit households.
- v. To suggest suitable measures for mobility of sluggish dalit households.

Methodology, Sample Design and Tools

The present study is a modest attempt to analyse changing socio-economic conditions of dalits and their resultant impact on the emerging rural structure of the state. In order to select sample households and units for study multi-stage sampling procedure is adopted. Bijnor district of Western region has been selected for proposed study, because this district has shown better developmental indicators and prospect of SC population is a little brighter here. Two blocks- one relatively urbanized and other ruralized; of the district has been selected for study, keeping objectives of the study in focus. Further, two villages from each block has been selected— one developed in terms of infrastructure, other economic indicators and higher dalit population; and other under-developed in the above terms, *albeit* with higher population of dalit, keeping causal comparative factors of the research design in mind. Following random sampling method, 20

dalit households has been selected from each village, with the help of village or Panchayat records. Thus the sample size of the proposed study has been 80 dalit households. For the convenience of analysis and study, data has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. The raw data collected from the field has been suitably processed by applying appropriate statistical tools for precision, analysis and conclusion.

Findings of the Survey

Following are major findings of the study, which are analysed at three levels.

Summary: District Level

1. Rural population of Bijnor district is 75.69 per cent (2001 Census) and average family size in the rural area is 6.4, which is marginally lower than the urban area (6.9). This shows that almost 76 per cent of the district population is rural.
2. Scheduled caste population in the district is little lower than the state, which is 20.94 per cent and 21.15 per cent respectively. But in the rural area it is higher in the district (25.26%) than that of state (23.41%).
3. Total literacy rate of Bijnor district is higher than the state, i.e., 58.08 per cent and 56.27 per cent respectively. Rate of literacy in rural area of the district is also much higher (57.04%) than the state (52.53%).
4. Educational institution is an important part of social infrastructure, as the quality of human resource depends upon level of education acquired by the people. In the district, the availability of educational facilities particularly at primary and secondary levels shows a better picture as compared to the state. Number of primary and secondary schools per lakh population in Bijnor is 79.7 and 22 as compare to 60 and 14.5 at the state level, respectively. Teacher-student ratio at primary school level is more or less same in the district and the state (55%), but in case of senior basic school, this ratio is quite high in the district (66.8%) than the state (35%).
5. In terms of work participation status, main workers in the district are higher (80.1%) than the state (72.87%). As per industrial category, other workers (excluding agricultural labourers and house hold industry workers) in Bijnor are quite high (36.5%) than the state (28.50%). This trend shows that there is definite occupational shift of workers from agrarian to non-agrarian activities in the district.
6. Although, net sown area in Bijnor is higher than the state, which is 73.04 per cent and 69.21 per cent respectively. But less than 2 hectares of holding constitute 83.82 per cent of total land holdings, consisting of 49.04 per cent of total cultivable land of the district. Further,

population density of Bijnor is 884, which is substantially higher than the state, i.e. 689. This indicates limited scope of lower section of population in the agrarian sector.

7. In Bijnor district, number of registered factories per lakh of population is 8.69. This is quite high than the state (5.40). Further, number of persons employed in the registered factories per lakh of population is also much higher than the state, which is 605 and 267 respectively. In rural areas of Bijnor many unorganised handloom units are operated and managed mostly by Muslim (Sc) population, who are largely landless or possess uneconomical holdings.

Summary: Village Level

1. In 4 surveyed villages, out of 1735 house holds, Sc constitutes 35.33 per cent and in 10679 population sizes, Sc is 33.78 per cent. Average family size of Scheduled caste is 5.9.
2. All the sampled villages are electrified. 86.96 per cent house holds have domestic connections, followed by 11.13 per cent for agricultural uses and 1.91 per cent for commercial purposes. On an average, electricity is available for 9.75 hrs/ day.
3. Literacy rate of Sc in the surveyed villages is 45.88 per cent, in which male literacy is higher (46.53%) than that of female (43.33%).
4. All the sampled villages have primary schools and 2 have middle schools with in the village. Where as rest 2 villages have middle schools with in panchayat and block level. Higher and senior secondary school (one each for boys and girls) are located with in 2 villages, and 1 and 2 each at block and district level. 1 non-formal educational centre is with in village, 2 at block and 1 at district head quarter.
5. Occupational pattern of Scheduled caste shows that out of total 1851 workers, other workers have highest number 740 (39.98%), followed by 495 agricultural labourers (26.74%), and 285 are engaged in animal husbandry (15.39%). Only 125 (6.75%) are cultivators and 120 (6.48%) are in construction work.
6. Total reporting area of 4 sampled villages is 2045 acres. Net sown area is 1537 acres (75.16%), followed by 171 acres (8.36%) uncultivable land. Out of this, total reporting area of Sc house holds is 51 acres (2.49%). The data show low land base of Sc population.
7. Out of total 613 Sc house holds 303 are engaged in dairy activities, which constitutes 49.43 per cent. Artisan and handicraft activities have been reported in almost all villages. It has been found that there are acute problem of training and credit facilities to these workers.

Summary: House Hold Level

1. Out of 80 house holds in 4 surveyed villages, total Sc population is 450, in which male and female constitute 57.33 per cent and 42.67 per cent respectively. Average family size is highest in 5-7 member's category (58.75%), followed by 7-9 category (20%). Together they constitute 78.75 per cent. This shows higher population size and high incidence of poverty.
2. In terms of age composition, 45.78 per cent population is between 15-45 years of age, and 36.44 per cent below 15 years. These two age groups comprise 82.22 per cent of the total population. This trend has obvious impact on traditional social interaction in the rural areas.
3. Survey results show that 97.50 per cent houses are personal. 56.25 per cent are pucca houses and semi-pucca houses constitute 27.50 per cent, together they comprise 83.75 per cent. Only 16.25 per cent of Sc houses are kaccha khaprail. This is one of the indicators of changing material condition of dalits.
4. In terms of modern house hold assets, 27.50 per cent have mobile phones, 20 per cent electric fans, 12.50 per cent have television sets, 3.75 per cent have LPG connections, etc.
5. In the surveyed house holds, 66.44 per cent Sc population is literate. Out of which 3.33 per cent up to intermediate, 1.56 per cent graduate, 0.67 per cent post-graduate, and 0.22 per cent possess professional degree.
6. In terms of enrolment and school attendance, 59.59 per cent students are enrolled at primary level, 11.64 per cent at higher secondary, 3.42 per cent at college/university level. 97.26 per cent children go to school regularly. Dropout cases have been recorded as low as 2.74 per cent. Almost 67.61 per cent students are getting government assistance in form of scholarships, books, etc.
7. Survey results show that 80.14 per cent students attend government schools and 17.12 per cent go to private schools.
8. So far parent's aspiration for their children's career is concerned, 31.25 per cent of them want their children to be graduate, 23.75 per cent post-graduate, and 2.50 per cent aspire their children to acquire technical education. Only 23.75 per cent parents did not respond in this regard.
9. Land base of surveyed house holds is very meagre. 82.50 per cent are either landless or have less than 1 acre of agricultural land.
10. Employment status indicates that out of total employed persons, 48.33 per cent are engaged as non-agricultural workers, followed by 33.33 per cent agricultural labourers, 5.83 per cent each as self employed and regular salaried government jobs. Only 5 per cent are cultivators.

11. In terms of employment status by industrial category, highest 43.33 per cent people are employed in construction works, 4.17 per cent are in manufacturing sector and 7.50 per cent other workers. Only 31.67 per cent are engaged in agriculture.
12. Main source of income of surveyed house holds is non-agrarian activities. Only 37.50 per cent income comes through agriculture and agricultural wages, where as 50 per cent is generated through non-agricultural wages, 3.75 per cent by animal husbandry, etc. The above trends show that majority of the surveyed Sc working population derives their livelihood from non-agricultural activities.
13. Migration characteristics show that highest number of migrants is in the 20-40 years of age group, i.e. 65 per cent, and their main economic activities are in the non-agrarian sectors. 65 per cent are non-agricultural labourers, 15 per cent foremen, 10 per cent in sale and business related works. Further, 40 per cent migrants are daily commuters and they go to district head quarter, 25 per cent short-term migrants and 35 per cent long-term.
14. 93.75 per cent surveyed population has shown their interest in training for self-employment. In terms of types of training, 44 per cent are interested in stitching and tailoring, followed by 33.33 per cent in computer, 9.33 per cent in ITI/Polytechnic related training, and 8 per cent in handicraft, etc. Further, 52 per cent house holds are willing to bear the expenses of these training programmes.
15. Almost all house holds of the surveyed villages participate in Parliament, State Assembly and Panchayat elections. 3 house holds have reported that they are members of Panchayat body, and 3 are members of SHGs.
16. According to surveyed house holds, three priority areas for their status improvement are—75 per cent assigned first priority to employment opportunities, 37.50 per cent for skill improvement and training as second priority, and only 23.75 per cent gave agrarian activities as third priority. However, 42.50 per cent house holds have shown their interest in non-agrarian activities for raising their status without government assistance, and 13.75 per cent in agricultural activities.

Chapter 1 Background of the Study

1.1 Introduction

Uttar Pradesh, India's diverse, most populous and key political state is rich in natural resources but inhabited by poor people. Economy of the state is generally characterized as backward, with low level of income and productivity, preponderance of agrarian sector, low level of urbanization and literacy, under-developed infrastructure and low level of investment. However, on the basis of agrarian history, agro-ecological conditions, and development experiences, the state can be divided into four major regions- i) the western region, ii) the central region, iii) the eastern region, and iv) the southern region or Bundelkhand. Within the general stagnating economy, the western region is better placed in terms of socio-economic development, as compared to other regions of the state. Agriculture of this region has experienced significant impact of Green Revolution and the economy is progressively market-oriented. Urbanization and modernization is more marked here. Western region has 26.30 percent of urban population as against 19.80 percent of the state as a whole. This region has not only high rate of scheduled caste population, but rate of literacy is also little higher.

However, Bijnor district of Western region is one of the developed districts of the state. Rate of literacy in Bijnor is higher than the state's average; i.e., 58.1 percent as against 56.3 percent of Uttar Pradesh. This trend holds true in the case of SC's literacy rate as well. Rate of literacy of scheduled caste in Bijnor is 53.25 percent as against 46.27 percent of the state. In aggregate indicators show that this district is better placed in terms of development indicators. This has changed the rural social profile of the district.

In the post-Independence period, Uttar Pradesh has achieved significant growth and development. It has been successful in reducing poverty and improving crucial human development indicators, such as level of literacy, income level and health. Indicators show that all social groups have not shared equally the benefits of the growth process. Dalits, which constitute 21 percent of the state's population, lag behind in terms of most of the human development indicators. Some serious attempts have been made by the government, through policy initiatives and developmental measures, to ameliorate the conditions of the dalits. The dalits have made some perceptible progress in socio-economic and political spheres, but perception remains that the gap between dalit community and rest of the socio-religious communities has widened over the years. This

'development deficit' is a major stumbling block on the path of smooth functioning of democratic system. Situation becomes alarming and grime if one looks at this development deficit in terms of stratification and differential mobility within the dalit community itself.

However, under the impact of emerging new socio-economic and political forces, dalits are confronting with three major and interrelated factors-

1. Issues related to **Identity**; i.e., exposure to modern values due to modernization, sense of their social existence, self-identity and problem of mutual adjustment.
2. Problem of **Security**; depends on social development and intensity of cordial relationship among the members of the society.
3. Issues related to **Equality**; i.e., distributive justice of developmental measures, and deprivation of the benefits of opportunities through economic development.

The above three issues are intricately linked in complex ways and determine the course of social dynamics of rural Uttar Pradesh.

To understand and analyze the changing status of dalits and emerging rural social formation, we have taken following socio-economic indicators-

1. Level and role of literacy.
2. Access to and availability of social infrastructure, e.g., schools, colleges, health centres, etc.
3. Role of safety net programmes.
4. Pattern and extent of migration.
5. Emerging occupational structure and shift from agrarian to non-agrarian sectors.
6. Changing dalit identity.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the proposed study are as follow -

- i. To examine how and to what extent emerging socio-economic factors have changed the conditions of dalits.
- ii. Emerging patterns of interaction between dalit and non-dalit, and within dalit community itself.
- iii. To examine favourable conditions for mobility of better-off section of dalits.
- iv. To examine factors for stagnating dalit house holds.
- v. To suggest suitable measures for mobility of sluggish dalit house holds.

1.3 Research Methodology

The present study is a modest attempt to analyse the socio-economic factors, e.g., educational attainment, employment status, awareness level, health situation, etc., of dalits and their resultant impact on the emerging rural structure of the state. The proposed study is exploratory and descriptive in nature. We will try to explore new factors which have enabled dalits to move upward in the ladders of social stratification. The descriptive design will focus upon the variables within households, with direct and indirect factors, which have positive or negative effect on the status of dalits and their resultant impact on the rural social structure.

1.4 Sampling Design

In order to select sample households and units for study multi-stage sampling procedure is adopted, which are as follow—

Universe of Study

As stated earlier within the stagnation syndrome, Western region of Uttar Pradesh has higher level of developmental indicators. This region has relatively high rate of urbanization, literacy rate and Scheduled Caste population are a little higher. Thus, this region is purposefully selected for study.

1.5 Selection of District

Bijnor district of Western region has been selected for proposed study, because this district has shown better developmental indicators and prospect of SC population is a little brighter here. Further, this district has been studied by different authors, to understand agrarian social transformation, emerging political formation, economic development and politics of identity, etc. But, no attention has been paid to analyze the dialectical relationship between changing status of dalits and emerging rural social formation.

1.6 Selection of Blocks and Villages

Two blocks- one relatively urbanized and other ruralized; of the district will be selected for study, keeping objectives of the study in focus. Further, two villages from each block will be selected— one developed in terms of infrastructure, other economic indicators and higher dalit population; and other under-developed in the above terms, *albeit* with higher population of dalit, keeping causal comparative factors of the research design in mind.

1.7 Selection of Households and Sample Size

Following random sampling method, 20 dalit households will be selected from each village, with the help of village or Panchayat records. Thus the sample size of the proposed study will be 80 dalit households.

1.8 Sources of Data Collection

For the convenience of analysis and study, data will be collected from both primary and secondary sources.

In the **Secondary Sources**, we will rely upon available books and literatures on the subject. Papers presented by various authors of varying background, in different seminars and workshops, will be used for covering different perspectives on the problem. Reports of planning and various development projects can be also be used. Articles and survey reports published in magazines and journals can be another source. Data on dalit status and related variables can be collected from the document of Revenue officials of the area, Census Records, Land Records, Voter List, Ministry and Welfare Department etc.

Primary Data will be collected through Non-Participant Observation and semi-structured Interview Scheduled. Open-ended Individual and Group Discussion (PRA technique) in the form of case history will be used to describe the exercise of power by the dominant groups and the change in power relationship. 80 households will be covered for collecting primary data, with the help of above techniques. The raw data collected from the field will be suitably processed by applying appropriate statistical tools for precision, analysis and conclusion.

List of Selected Sample villages in Bijnor District

District	Tehsil	Block	Name
Bijnor	Bijnor	Mohd.pur Devmal	Bagarpur Garhi
			Tarikampur Roopchand
	Najibabad	Najibabad	Akbarpur Anola
			Kashirampur

Chapter 2 Profile of Bijnor District

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Origin of the District

District Bijnor forms the north-western part of Meerut Division. Legendary history ascribes its foundation to Raja Ben (also spelt Bin or Bain) and described as *Vena*, a minor hero king of Northern India, in the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas*. This monarch never realised any tax from his subjects. He raised a part of revenue by sale of *bijana* (fans) manufactured by himself, due to which the place obtained its present name, Bijnor (Bijnaur). More probably the word is a corrupt form of Bijanagar (town of fans) or Vijayanagar (town of victory).

The district lies between latitude 29° 2' N. and latitude 29° 58' N., and longitude 78° 0' E and 78° 59' E. Its maximum length from north to south is about 102 km. and from east to west about 90 km.

According to the Statistical Abstract 2003 of Uttar Pradesh, the district covers an area of 4561 sq. km., in which the rural and urban areas constitute 4422.50 and 138.50 sq. km., respectively.

Bijnor has diverse physical characteristics. The greater portion of the district is open and highly cultivable. The major part of the district is part of the Indo-gangetic alluvium, which consists of clay, sand, kankar and *reh*. Hard granite is also available near the surface of the Ramganga in the northern part of the district. Due to changing course of river Gangas, the adjoining area of the district changes frequently.

The district has 5 Tehsils, 11 Blocks, 12 Municipalities, 21 Town Areas, 2 Census towns. There are 2148 Inhabited Villages, 841 Uninhabited Villages, 4 Forest Villages, 959 Gram Panchayat or Sabhas, 130 Nyaya Panchayat, 6 Nagar Panchayat, 2 Parliamentary, and 7 Legislative Assembly Constituencies .

2.2 Demographic Status

2.2.1 Population Composition and Growth

According to census 2001, 75.69 per cent population lives in rural area and remaining 24.31 per cent lives in urban area. This shows that almost 76 per cent of the district population depends on agriculture for their livelihood even today. The average household size of the district is 6.5 that are same as that of the state. The

size of household is little higher in urban area than the rural area, which is 6.9 and 6.4, respectively. According to census 2001, sex ratio of Bijnor is 896 per thousand, while the state has 898. Population density in the district is little lower as compared to the state i.e. 686 and 689 persons per sq. km., respectively as shown in table-1.

Table 1: Rural/Urban Population in Bijnor by Sex, 2001

	Area (sq. km)	Persons	Male	Female	Density of Population (Bijnor) (per sq. km.)	Density of Population (U.P.) (per sq. km.)
Rural	4422.50	2370268	1251936	1118332	536	562
Urban	138.50	761351	399972	361379	5497	5266
Total	4561.00	3131619	1651908	1479711	686	689

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

If we observe the given table-2 below, in 1971, the decadal growth of population was 25.12 per cent, but during 1971- 1981, it has increased to 30.14 per cent and further, it moved down to 26.57 per cent. During 1991-2001, the decadal growth rate of population is marginally increased by 1.02 per cent from 1981-1991 growth rate, i.e.27.59 per cent. However, the decadal growth of population was recorded much higher during 1971-1981 as compared to the other decades.

Table 2: Trend of Population in Bijnor

Years	Total Population	Percentage of Decadal Variation
1961	1190987	-
1971	1490185	25.12
1981	1927023	30.14
1991	2454521	26.57
2001	3131619	27.59

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

As shown in table 3, out of total population, scheduled caste (SC) population constitutes 21.15 per cent in the state and 20.94 per cent in the district. During 1981-91, the growth rate of SC population in Uttar Pradesh was recorded 24.83 per cent, but during 1991-01, it has marginally increased by 0.50 per cent and recorded 25.33 per cent. In Bijnor district, the decadal growth rate of SC's was recorded 28.79 per cent during 1981-91 and during 1991-01, it has also marginally increased by 0.47 per cent and recorded 29.26 per cent (see table 4).

Table 3: Schedule Caste (SC) Population in Bijnor & U.P. (2001)

Area	Persons	Male	Female	(%) of SC to Total Population in Bijnor	(%) of SC to Total Population in Uttar Pradesh
Rural	598833	318452	280381	25.26	23.41
Urban	56973	30198	26775	7.48	12.54
Total	655806	348650	307156	20.94	21.15

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

Table 4: Trend of SC Population in Bijnor

Years	Total Population		Percentage of Decadal Variation	
	Bijnor	U.P.	Bijnor	U.P.
1981	393946	23453339	-	-
1991	507351	29276455	28.79	24.83
2001	655806	35148377	29.26	25.33

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh

2.2.2 Status of Literacy

As shown in table 5, overall literacy rate of the district is 58.08 per cent. Literacy rate is higher in urban area i.e. 61.24 per cent as compare to the rural area (57.04 per cent), during 2001. Male literacy rate is also higher in both the areas as that of female literacy. Male literacy rate in the district is 68.78 per cent and female literacy rate is 46.10 per cent.

The state's literacy rate constitutes 56.27 per cent, in which the male proportion is higher (68.82 per cent) than that of females (42.22 per cent). But the literacy rate of Bijnor district is little higher (58.08 per cent) as compared to the state. Male literacy rate in the district (68.78 per cent) is more or less the same as that of the state. Female literacy rate in the district (46.10 per cent) is higher than that of state's female literacy (42.22 per cent).

Table 5: Rural/Urban Literacy Rate- 2001

Particulars		Total	Rural	Urban
Uttar Pradesh	P	75719284	55369784	20349500
		56.27	52.53	69.75
	M	48901413	36950179	11951234
		68.82	66.59	76.76
	F	26817871	18419605	8398266
		42.22	36.90	61.73
Bijnor	P	1461119	1079290	381829
		58.08	57.04	61.24
	M	913906	693148	220758
		68.78	69.27	67.28
	F	547213	386142	161071
		46.10	43.31	54.52

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

2.3 Economic Status

2.3.1 Status of Growth in Employment

The total work participation rate in the district is 28.24 per cent, in which male contribution is 46.45 per cent and female 7.92 per cent. On the contrary, state's work participation rate is 32.50 per cent, in which male contributes 46.80 per cent and female 16.50 per cent (Census 2001). In this respect, district's contribution is lesser than the state. The share of main workers in total population of the district is 80.1 per cent and remaining are marginal workers i.e. 19.92 per cent. As per industrial category, the proportion of other workers is maximum in the district i.e. 36.51 per cent and followed by cultivators consisting 29.26 per cent and agricultural labourers 28.08 per cent. Remaining workers are engaged in household industry, which is 6.16 per cent. One of the reasons behind this trend is that, majority of rural people are landless or marginal labour in the district and are mainly dependent on agriculture. They are unable to support their livelihood from agricultural activities, and are migrating to urban centres for employment opportunities.

Table 6: Status of Work Participation

Particulars		Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
a) Cultivators	P	258763	22167562
		29.26	41.06
b) Agricultural Labourers	P	248319	13400911
		28.08	24.82
c) Household Industry Workers	P	54484	3031164
		6.16	5.61
d) Other Workers	P	322915	15384187
		36.51	28.50
Total Workers	P	884481	53983824
		28.24	32.48
	M	767231	40981558
		46.45	46.80
	F	117250	13002266
		7.92	16.54
Main Workers	P	708265	39337649
		80.1	72.87
Marginal Workers	P	176216	14646175
		19.92	27.13

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

2.3.2 Status of Land Use Pattern

In Bijnor district, total reported area was recorded 464578 hectares and 24201292 hectares in the state. A comparative figure of the district and U.P. (for 2003 - 04) reveals that the forest cover is 11.82 per cent in the Bijnor district, which is higher than the state i.e. about 7 per cent. In the district, the proportion of cultivable wasteland is 0.65 per cent, and followed by current fallow land 0.47 per cent; other fallow 0.70 per cent and barren and uncultivable land 1.56 per cent, which are lower than the state's proportion. The land put to non-agricultural uses and net area sown is quit higher in the district, which constitutes 10.96 per cent and 73.04 per cent, respectively as compared to state i.e. 10.72 per cent and 69.21 per cent, respectively. However, the proportion of grazing land and area under trees and orchards is lower than the state.

Table 7: Land Use pattern in District Bijnor and Uttar Pradesh (2003 - 04)

Particulars	Bijnor		Uttar Pradesh	
	Area (in Hectares)	Percentage	Area (in Hectares)	Percentage
Total Reported Area	464578	100	24201292	100.00
Forests	54927	11.82	1685936	6.97
Cultivable Wasteland	3030	0.65	467557	1.93
Current Fallows	2192	0.47	1137082	4.70
Other Fallows	3267	0.70	593953	2.45
Barren and Uncultivable Land	7243	1.56	548213	2.27
Land put to Non-agricultural Uses	50927	10.96	2594289	10.72
Grazing Land	424	0.09	66043	0.27
Area under Trees and Orchards	3219	0.69	358685	1.48
Net Area Sown	339349	73.04	16749534	69.21
Area Sown more than once	108243	-	8675071	-
Gross Cultivated Area	445209	-	25424605	-
Net Irrigated Area	295661	-	13227338	-
Gross Irrigated Area	383994	-	18524000	-

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005
Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

In Bijnor district, total number of land holdings of various sizes is 283279. Less than 2 hectares holding constitutes 83.82 per cent, consisting 49.04 per cent of cultivated land. Between 2-4 hectares holdings have 11.44 per cent of share, and 26.62 per cent of cultivated land. Land holdings of 4 hectares and above are 4.74 per cent, which occupy 24.33 per cent cultivated land.

Table 8: Land Holdings and Cultivated Land (1995 - 96)

Size of Land Holding	No. of Land Holdings	%	Cultivated Land	%
Less than 1 Hectare	184311	65.06	91374	26.52
1 - 2 Hectare	53129	18.76	77585	22.52
2 - 4 Hectare	32401	11.44	91725	26.62
4 - 10 Hectare	12668	4.47	69045	20.04
10 Hectare & Above	770	0.27	14791	4.29
Total	283279	100.00	344520	100.00

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

2.3.3 Status of Industrial Development (Large, Small and Unorganised Industry)

The proportion of industrial areas per lakh population in Bijnor is less than that of state. Industrial estate, registered factories and persons employed in registered factories is higher as compared to the state, but functional factories and per capita value of industrial production is low as compared to the state.

In Bijnor, 3556 small-scale industries were functioned during 2005-06, in which 11294 workers were engaged for their livelihood. In rural areas, many unorganised handloom industries are operated and managed mostly by Muslim (SC) population, who are largely landless or having very low agricultural land. Per capita per day handloom worker's income is estimated to be only Rs.30 to 50.

Table 9: Industrial Development (2004 - 05)

Particulars	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Industrial Areas per lakh of Population	0.06	0.08
Number of Industrial Estates per lakh of Population	0.96	0.09
Number of Registered Factories per lakh of Population	8.69	5.40
Number of Functional Factories per lakh of Population	2.71	3.20
Number of persons employed in Registered Factories per lakh of Population	605	267
Per capita value of Industrial Production	3544	4788
Number of Functional Small-Scale Industries (2005-06)	3556	-
Number of Workers in Small-Scale Industries (2005-06)	11294	-

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

2.3.4 Status of Economic Infrastructure

District Bijnor is quite well off in respect of pucca road, which is 86.3 km.per lakh populations, whereas in U.P., it constitutes 67.9 km.per lakh populations. Credit Deposit ratio in the district is quite impressive i.e. 54.0, but in case of the state, it is only 37. However, Consumption of electricity is considered as key to economic development. In Bijnor district, per capita consumption of electricity is relatively

higher (185.6 kWh) as compared to the state (183.3 kWh). In respect of other economic infrastructure like post offices, telegraph offices, telephone connections, PCOs and Banks etc., all indicators possess the positive sign of development in the district.

Table 10: Infrastructure Indicators

Particulars	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Length of Road constructed by PWD per lakh population (in km.) (2003 - 04)	93.9	68.1
Length of Total Pucca Road per lakh population (in km.) (2003 - 04)	86.3	67.9
Per Capita Consumption of electricity (in kwh) (2004 - 05)	185.6	183.3
Number of Post Offices per lakh population (2004 - 05)	8.9	10.6
Number of Telegraph Offices per lakh population (2004 - 05)	0.7	0.6
Number of Telephone Connections per lakh population (2004 - 05)	2001.5	1737.3
Number of PCOs per lakh population (2004 - 05)	98.0	52.5
Number of Bank Offices per lakh population (2004 - 05)	6.0	4.4
Credit Deposit Ratio (2004 - 05)	54.0	37.0

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

2.4 Rural Infrastructure

2.4.1 Status of Rural Amenities and Facilities

Except few rural infrastructures like electrified villages to total inhabited villages, cold storage per thousand sq. km. and livestock per veterinary hospital, all other major infrastructures e.g., length of Pucca road per lakh of population, livestock per veterinary hospital, primary agricultural societies per lakh rural population and number of cooperative marketing centres per lakh of population are below the state average. The most important infrastructure is electrification of villages, which is better as compared to the state. However, problem lies at the level of power supply. The villages are electrified, but people hardly get electricity even for their domestic uses. Overall rural infrastructure is quite limited in Bijnor, which is a major impediment for sustainable rural development, see table 11.

Table 11: Rural Infrastructure

Particulars	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Length of Pucca road per lakh population, (2003-04)	86.3	90.9
Percentage of Electrified Villages to Total Inhabited Villages (2004-05)	81.3	77.0
Number of Cold Storage per thousand sq. km. (2004-05)	3.1	0.4
Number of Livestock per Veterinary Hospital (2004-05)	32318	33294
Number of Livestock per Livestock Development Centre/Animal Husbandry Centre (2004-05)	31241	22890

Number of Cooperative Marketing Societies per lakh population (2005-06)	1.0	0.5
Number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies per lakh rural population (2005-06)	4.14	5.7
Number of Cooperative Marketing Centres per lakh population (2005-06)	1.47	2.0
Number of Regulated Markets per lakh hectare of Net Area Swan (2005-06)	15.74	22.3

Source: District-wise Development Indicators in U.P., 2006

2.4.2 Status of Social Infrastructure

Educational institution is an important part of social infrastructure, as the quality of human resource, which is one of the most important resources, depends upon level of education acquired by the people. In the district, the availability of educational infrastructure particularly at primary and secondary levels shows a better picture as compared to the state. The situation is also satisfactory in primary and secondary schools per hundred sq. km. Teacher-student ratio at primary school is more or less same in the district as that of the state, but in case of senior basic school, the situation is much higher than the state.

Table 12: Educational Infrastructure (2004-05)

Particulars	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Primary Schools per lakh population	79.7	60.0
Number of Secondary Schools per lakh population	22.0	14.5
Number of Higher Secondary Schools per lakh population	6.7	7.6
Number of Primary Schools per 100 sq. km	59.18	41.4
Number of Higher Secondary Schools per 100 sq. km.	16.31	10.0
Teacher-Student Ratio in Primary Schools	55.1	55.0
Teacher-Student Ratio in Senior Basic Schools	66.8	35.0

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

Although, number of allopathic hospitals and primary health centres per lakh population are little higher in the district, but number of beds in different categories of hospitals and number of child/women welfare centres per lakh population are far less than the state average.

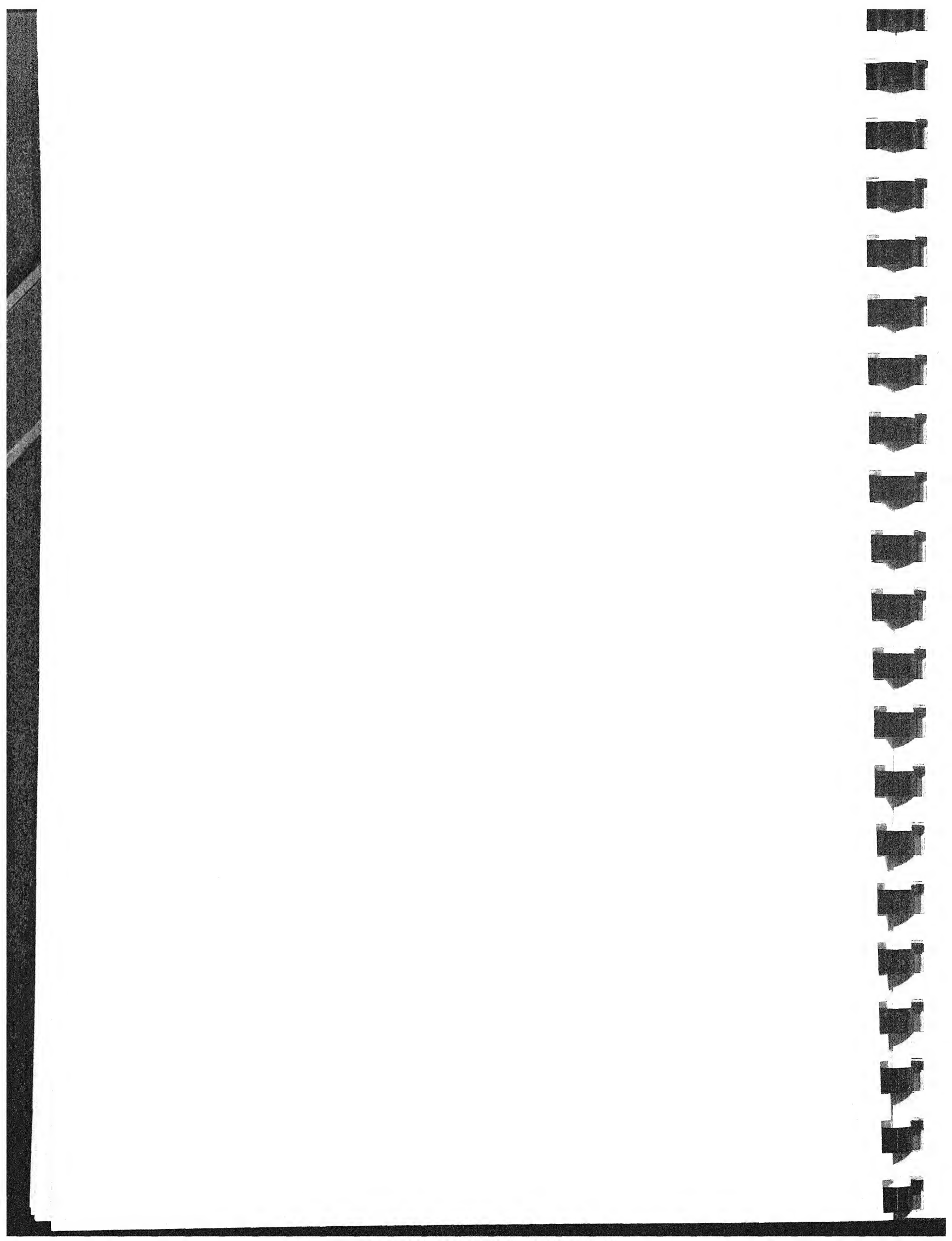
Table 13: Health Infrastructure (2004-05)

Particulars	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Allopathic Hospitals per lakh population	3.5	2.3
Number of Beds in Allopathic Hospitals per lakh population	22.1	38.0
Number of Ayurvedic / Unani / Homeopathic Hospitals per lakh population	1.2	2.0
Number of Beds in Ayurvedic / Unani / Homeopathic Hospitals per lakh population	4.1	5.4
Number of Primary Health Centres per lakh population	2.4	1.6
Number of Child/Women Welfare Centres per lakh population	10.6	11.14

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

2.5 Status of Development Constraints in Districts

In the district, the density of population is beyond the caring capacity of land. Most of the agricultural land is devoted to sugarcane, and other crops like pulses, oilseeds, etc., are grown in lesser areas than that of sugarcane. Landless and marginal farmers are pushed in the background, and they are depending on agricultural labour and rudimentary village industries with no surety of regular employment. Small and marginal farmers are unable to afford their own tube well for irrigation purpose, as a result, low productivity and acute poverty is prevalent in most of the rural areas. Due to slow progress of industrialization, rural people have little employment opportunities outside the primary sector. The power supply in rural and urban areas is very bad, which is restricting new industrial setups in the district. If government directly supplies raw material to village handloom industry and provides low interest credit, it can easily reduce the number of BPL population. Besides improving the avenues of livelihood, there is also need to improve the housing, health, education and law and order situation in the district for overall development.



Chapter 3 Sample Villages – A Synoptic View

3.1 Demographic Status

3.1.1 Status of Households and Population

In Bijnor district, 1735 households with 10679 population size have been recorded in 4 surveyed villages. The number of Scheduled Caste's households is 613. Total population of SC's is 3607, in which 2063 are males and 1604 females. Average family size is higher in Bakarpur Garhi (6.6) and lower in Kashirampur (4.5). Average family size of surveyed villages is 5.9 (see table 1).

Table 1: Population of Sample Villages and Scheduled Caste (2008)

Particulars	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Villages					
Total Households	591	294	358	492	1735
Total Population	3875	1778	2146	2880	10679
Scheduled Caste					
Total Households	196	135	101	181	613
Total Population	1259	893	642	813	3607
Male	686	571	343	463	2063
Female	573	382	299	350	1604
Avg. Family Size	6.4	6.6	6.4	4.5	5.9

3.2 Status of Public Amenities and Facilities

3.2.1 Status of Roads and Electricity

Table 2 shows the existence of road and electricity facilities within the village. Out of 4 sample villages, only 2 villages having all weather pucca roads and in other 2 kutcha-pucca mixed. All villages have kharanja and kutcha roads.

As far as electricity facilities are concerned, all sample villages are electrified. Overall, total connections of households of 4 sample villages are 575, in which 86.96 per cent connections for domestic use, followed by 11.13 per cent for agricultural use and remaining 1.91 per cent for commercial purpose. On an average, electricity is availability for 9.75 hours per day to the villages.

Table 2: Type of Roads and Electricity Facilities

Facilities	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Villages having Facilities
A. Type of Road					
All Weather Road	No	Yes	No	Yes	2 (50.00)
Kharanja	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4 (100.00)
Kutchha-Pucca mixed	Yes	Yes	No	No	2 (50.00)
Kutchha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4 (100.00)
B. Electricity					
Villages with Electricity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4 (100.00)
Households with Electricity Connection	254	196	34	91	575 (100.00)
Number of Domestic Connections	238	184	25	53	500 (86.96)
Number of Agricultural Connections	10	12	6	36	64 (11.13)
Number of Commercial Connections	6	-	3	2	11 (1.91)
Average Hours of Electricity per Day	10	12	8	9	9.75

3.2.2 Status of Drinking Water Facility

Table 3 shows the source of drinking water facility in surveyed villages. No public and private wells have been found in 4 sample villages as source of drinking water. The number of public hand pumps is 20 in Tarikampur Roopchand and Kashirampur each. Private hand pumps are 250 in Kashirampur, followed by 200 in Tarikampur Roopchand, 125 in Bakarpur Garhi and 50 in Akbarpur Anola.

Table 3: Source of Drinking Water

Type	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur
Public Well	-	-	-	-
Private Well	-	-	-	-
Public Hand Pumps	20	15	15	20
Private Hand Pumps	200	125	50	250

3.3 Status of Literacy and Educational Facilities

3.3.1 Status of Literacy

Table 4 shows the status of literacy of scheduled caste in surveyed sample villages. Overall literacy rate of 4 sample villages is 45.88 per cent, in which male literacy rate is higher (46.53 per cent) than that of females (43.33 per cent).

Literacy rate is higher in Akbarpur Anola (56.85 per cent) and least in Kashirampur (25.22 per cent). Male literacy is also higher in Akbarpur Anola village (65.60 per cent) and female literacy is higher in Bakarpur Garhi (52.36 per cent) as compared

to other villages. Male and female literacy is lower in Kashirampur village than that of rest villages, which are (27 per cent) and (22.86 per cent) respectively.

Table 4: Literacy Rate of Scheduled Caste (2008)

Type	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Male	380	230	225	125	960
	55.39	40.28	65.60	27.00	46.53
Female	275	200	140	80	695
	47.99	52.36	46.82	22.86	43.33
Total %	655	430	365	205	1655
	52.03	48.15	56.85	25.22	45.88

3.3.2 Status of Availability of Educational institutions

Table 5 represents the information about various educational institutions in surveyed villages of Bijnor district. All villages have primary schools within the village. About 2 villages have middle schools within the village. Rest 2 villages have this facility in gram Panchayat and block. 2 villages have the facility of higher and senior secondary schools (both, boys and girls) in the district and 1 in block. Only 1 village avails this facility within the village. Religious schools are available in 3 villages. 1 village has the facility of non-formal educational centres within village. Rest 3 villages have this facility outside the village, in which 2 located at block level and 1 at the district level.

Table 5: Educational Institutions

Type	Place			
	Within Village	Within Panchayat	Within Block	Within District
Primary School	4	-	-	-
Middle School	2	1	1	-
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	1	-	1	2
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	1	-	1	2
Religious School	3	-	-	-
Non Formal Education Centre	1	-	2	1

3.4 Status of Health Facilities

3.4.1 Status of Hospital and Dispensaries

In 4 sample villages, no sub-centre has been found within the villages. 2 villages have been benefited from sub-centres located at blocks. 1 village's sub-centres located at their gram Panchayat and 1 village's sub-centres at the district. 2 villages are availing health services from PHCs and CHCs, which are located at district, followed by 1 village from block and 1 from gram panchayat's PHC. 2 villages

within block and 4 villages within district have used services of hospitals / dispensaries. As far as allopathic doctors are concerned, 3 village's people consult allopathic doctors for treatment of diseases within block and rest 1 village's people go to district.

The facilities of maternal/childcare centre have been used by 3 villages within block and 1 of within district. Family planning clinic of 2 villages are located at block and 2 villages at district. 2 villages are availing the facility of chemist / medicine shops within village, whereas 2 village's people go to block for taking medicine.

Table 6: Hospitals and Dispensaries

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Panchayat	Within Block	Within District
Sub-Centre	-	1	2	1
PHC	-	1	1	2
CHC	-	1	1	2
Hospital/Dispensary	-	-	2	2
M.B.B.S Doctors	-	-	3	1
Maternity/Child Care Centre	-	-	3	1
Family Planning Clinic	-	-	2	2
Chemist/Medicine Shop	2	-	2	-

3.5 Status of Economic Activities

3.5.1 Status of Occupation

During field survey, overall other workers have been recorded in maximum number (740) in surveyed sample villages, followed by agricultural labourer (495), animal husbandry (285), cultivators (125), construction work (120), trade and commerce (36), transport and communication (31), household industry (11) and remaining are engaged in non-household industry (8). Village-wise details are shown in table 7.

Table 7: Occupational Pattern of Scheduled Caste (2008)

Category	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Cultivators	40	30	40	15	125
Agricultural Labour	110	180	65	140	495
Animal Husbandry	25	150	110	-	285
Mining	-	-	-	-	0
Household Industry	-	10	1	-	11
Non-household Industry	8	-	-	-	8
Construction	70	30	20	-	120
Trade & Commerce	20	8	6	2	36
Transport & Communication	8	15	6	2	31
Other workers	180	225	190	145	740
Total	461	648	438	304	1851

3.5.2 Status of Land Use Pattern

As shown in table 8, the total reported area of 4 villages is 2045 acres. Forest cover area is 140 acres, followed by 171 acres uncultivable land, 67 acres non-agricultural used, 7 acres cultivable waste, 2 acres pasture / grazing land and 82 acres come under orchards. Only 1 acre area has been recorded as current fallow. Net sown area is 1537 acres and area sown more than once is 380 acres.

However, in the case of SC population of the surveyed villages, 51 acres area comes under SC population considered as total reported area, followed by 11 acres uncultivable land and 4 acres come under orchards. Net sown area is 46 acres and area sown more than once is 27 acres.

Table 8: Land Use Pattern of Scheduled Castes and Village – 2008
(Acres)

Item	Tarikampur Roopchand		Bakarpur Garhi		Akbarpur Anola		Kashirampur		Total	
	SC HH	All	SC HH	All	SC HH	All	SC HH	All	SC HH	All
Total Reporting Area	20	639	4	166	12	594	15	646	51	2045
Forest	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	140
Uncultivable Land	1	2	10	4	-	83	-	82	11	171
Non-Agricultural Uses	-	-	-	21	-	46	-	-	-	67
Cultivable Waste	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
Pasture/Grazing	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Orchards	4	41	-	1	-	17	-	23	4	82
Other Fallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Current Fallow	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Net Area Sown	17	498	2	-	12	487	15	552	46	1537
Area Sown More Than once	8	98	5	-	7	170	7	112	27	380

3.5.3 Status of Irrigation

Table 9 reveals the source of irrigation in surveyed villages. Private tube well is the main source of irrigation, which constitute 93.69 per cent. Irrigation by government tube well is only 0.59 per cent and rest area has been irrigated by canals, which is 5.72 per cent.

Table 9: Source of Irrigation

Source	Irrigated Area (%)
Canal	5.72
Tube well (Govt.)	0.59
Tube well (Private)	93.69
Wells	0.00
Ponds, etc.	0.00

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3.5.4 Status of Non-agricultural Activities

As shown in table 10, maximum households are engaged in dairy related activities i.e. 303, in which 85 households in Kashirampur, followed by 80 in Bakarpur Garhi, 78 in Akbarpur Anola, and 60 are in Tarikampur Roopchand. Fishery has been found in 2 villages. In Akbarpur Anola, 2 households are engaged in fishery activities and 1 in Kashirampur. People engaged in the above activities, sale their product to the persons or agencies within the village or in the district markets.

Table 10: Non-agricultural Activities

Type of Activity	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
	No. of Households				
Dairy	60	80	78	85	303
Fishery	-	-	2	1	3
Manufacturing Activities	-	-	-	-	-
Any Other	-	-	-	-	-

3.5.5 Status of Handicraft

As shown in table 11, artisan and handicraft activities have been reported in all surveyed villages. The numbers of SC households engaged in different handicraft / artisan activities are highest in Kashirampur. The finished goods are sold either in the village or nearby markets. It has been observed in the field that there is acute problem of training and credit facilities to the artisan / handicraft worker. So far availability of raw material and their marketing is concerned; the problem is not very severe.

Table 11: Artisan / Handicraft Activities

Activities	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur
	No. of Households			
Shoemaker	4	-	-	-
Carpenter	-	2	-	1
Tailor	-	-	7	5
Lohar	-	-	-	1
Kumhar	-	-	-	14
Chabda/Daliya Making	-	-	-	8
Julaha	-	-	-	4

Chapter 4 Socio-economic Status of Dalit

Households: Continuity and Change

4.1 Demographic Status

4.1.1 Status of Sample Households

In Bijnor district, 80 households have been covered in 4 sample villages (20 SC households in each village). Total population of surveyed villages is 450, in which 258 are males and 192 females. Maximum population have been recorded in Kashirampur village i.e. 121, followed by 113 in Bakarpur Garhi, 110 in Akbarpur Anola and 106 in Tarikampur Roopchand. Sex ratio is lower in Bakarpur Garhi and higher in Akbarpur Anola village (see table 1).

Table 1: Composition of Population and Sex Ratio of Sample HH Members

Villages	Male	%	Female	%	Total Population
Tarikampur Roopchand	64	60.38	42	39.62	106
Bakarpur Garhi	73	64.60	40	35.40	113
Akbarpur Anola	58	52.73	52	47.27	110
Kashirampur	63	52.07	58	47.93	121
Total	258	57.33	192	42.67	450

4.1.2 Status of Size of Households

As shown in the following table, average family size is higher in Kashirampur and lower in Tarikampur Roopchand, which is 6.05 and 5.30, respectively. In Bakarpur Garhi village, average family size is 5.65 and in Akbarpur Anola, it is 5.50.

Table 2: Distribution of Sample Households by Family Size

Villages		Family Size (Number of Family Members)					Total HH	Avg. Size
		Below 3 Persons	3-5	5-7	7-9	9 and Above		
Tarikampur Roopchand	No.	1	2	11	6	0	20	5.30
	%	5.00	10.00	55.00	30.00	0.00	100.00	
Bakarpur Garhi	No.	0	4	10	4	2	20	5.65
	%	0.00	20.00	50.00	20.00	10.00	100.00	
Akbarpur Anola	No.	0	5	12	3	0	20	5.50
	%	0.00	25.00	60.00	15.00	0.00	100.00	
Kashirampur	No.	1	1	14	3	1	20	6.05
	%	5.00	5.00	70.00	15.00	5.00	100.00	
Total	No.	2	12	47	16	3	80	5.62
	%	2.50	15.00	58.75	20.00	3.75	100.00	

The smallest family size with below 3 and 3 to 5 persons have been found in 17.50 per cent households and largest family size with 9 and above in 3.75 per cent households. Maximum households (58.75 per cent) have family size between 5 to 7

persons in all sample villages. This trend shows higher population size and high incidence of poverty.

4.1.3 Status of Age Composition

As shown in table 3, over all 36.44 per cent population are below 15 years of age group, which is the highest population as compared to other age groups. Old age population (60 and above years) are the least i.e. 7.33 per cent. In population of below 15 years of age group, the proportion is higher in Kashirampur (43.80 per cent) than that of the rest villages. Under age group of 15-30 years, proportion is higher in Tarikampur Roopchand (39.62 per cent), in age group 30-45 years, proportion is higher in Akbarpur Anola (23.64 per cent), in age group 45-60 years, proportion is higher in Kashirampur (12.40 per cent) and in age group 60 and above, proportion is higher in Bakarpur Garhi village (9.73 per cent) than that of other sample villages.

Table 3: Classification of Population by Age

Villages	Age Groups (in Years)					Total
	Below 15	15 -30	30-45	45-60	60 and above	
Tarikampur	30	42	16	11	7	106
Roopchand	28.30	39.62	15.09	10.38	6.60	100.00
Bakarpur Garhi	43	28	19	12	11	113
	38.05	24.78	16.81	10.62	9.73	100.00
Akbarpur Anola	38	32	26	9	5	110
	34.55	29.09	23.64	8.18	4.55	100.00
Kashirampur	53	29	14	15	10	121
	43.80	23.97	11.57	12.40	8.26	100.00
Total	164	131	75	47	33	450
%	36.44	29.11	16.67	10.44	7.33	100.00

4.2 Status of Houses and Availability of Amenities

4.2.1 Housing Status

Table 4 represents type of housing, sources of homestead, their condition and dwelling rooms in surveyed households. Overall, it is found that 97.50 per cent houses are owned and 2.50 per cent rented houses. During survey, the maximum of 56.25 per cent houses are found pucca and 27.50 per cent semi pucca. Only 16.25 per cent houses are identified as kuccha khaprail. As far as number of rooms is concerned, maximum houses have two rooms, which is 48.75 per cent, followed by 35 per cent one room, 11.25 per cent three rooms, 3.75 per cent four rooms and 1.25 per cent five rooms in the surveyed villages.

Table 4: Distribution of Households by the Type of Houses

Type	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Type of Ownership					
Owned	19	19	20	20	78
	95.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	97.50
Indira Awas / Govt. Provided	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rented	1	1	0	0	2
	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sources of Homestead					
Owned	20	18	20	20	78
	100.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	97.50
Provided by Govt/ Panchayat	0	2	0	0	2
	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
Landlords Land	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Type of House					
Thatched	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kaccha Khaprail	2	2	4	5	13
	10.00	10.00	20.00	25.00	16.25
Semi-Pucca	2	7	7	6	22
	10.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	27.50
Pucca	16	11	9	9	45
	80.00	55.00	45.00	45.00	56.25
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of Rooms					
One	7	6	7	8	28
	35.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	35.00
Two	11	10	10	8	39
	55.00	50.00	50.00	40.00	48.75
Three	0	4	2	3	9
	0.00	20.00	10.00	15.00	11.25
Four	2	0	0	1	3
	10.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	3.75
Five	0	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.25
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.2.2 Availability of Basic Amenities in the House

Table 5 refers value, existence of basic amenities and other facilities in the house. Overall, 50 per cent residence's value lies between 50001 to 100000 in surveyed sample villages, followed by 45 per cent upto 50000 and 5 per cent 100001-200000.

It is found during survey that maximum houses have no electric connection (76.25 per cent). They use oil lamps as a source of light.

Surveyed households are either dependent upon own hand pump in their premises or public hand pump for drinking water and other uses, which are 41.25 per cent and 56.25 per cent, respectively. 42.50 per cent and 43.75 per cent households get water within the premises and at a distance of 100 metre. Due to unavailability of toilet facility inside the house, most of population have to go outside for daily routine. Rural people mainly use wood as a fuel for cooking i.e. 88.75 per cent. Maximum houses (45 per cent) having khadanja road in front of their house, followed by 37.50 per cent kutcha, 10 per cent pucca. and 7.50 per cent kutcha-pucca mixed road.

Table 5: Availability of Basic Amenities

Particulars	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Value of House (Rs.)					
Upto 50000	4	11	11	10	36
	20.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	45.00
50001-100000	15	9	9	7	40
	75.00	45.00	45.00	35.00	50.00
100001-200000	1	0	0	3	4
	5.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	5.00
Total	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Electricity Facility					
Electrified Yes	9	3	3	4	19
	45.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	23.75
Electrified No	11	17	17	16	61
	55.00	85.00	85.00	80.00	76.25
Electrified Total	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sources of Drinking Water					
Own hand pump/ Tube well	5	11	5	12	33
	25.00	55.00	25.00	60.00	41.25
Public hand pump/ tube well	15	7	15	8	45
	75.00	35.00	75.00	40.00	56.25
Tap in Dwelling	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Private Well	0	1	0	0	1
	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Public Well	0	1	0	0	1
	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Public Tap	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Ponds, River & Canal	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Distance of Sources of Drinking Water					
Within House	7	11	4	12	34
	35.00	55.00	20.00	60.00	42.50
Less than 100 metres	11	5	12	7	35
	55.00	25.00	60.00	35.00	43.75
100 - 250 metres	2	2	3	1	8
	10.00	10.00	15.00	5.00	10.00
250 & above metres	0	2	1	0	3
	0.00	10.00	5.00	0.00	3.75
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Type of Fuel					
Firewood	19	16	18	18	71
	95.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	88.75
Coal	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kerosene Oil	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grass/ Leaves	0	4	1	1	6
	0.00	20.00	5.00	5.00	7.50
Cow dung Cake	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agricultural Waste	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bio Gas Plant	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)	1	0	1	1	3
	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	3.75
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Existence of Road in front of the House					
Kutcha	9	7	7	7	30
	45.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	37.50
Khadanja	4	7	12	13	36
	20.00	35.00	60.00	65.00	45.00
Kutcha-Pucca Mix	5	1	0	0	6
	25.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	7.50
Pucca	2	5	1	0	8
	10.00	25.00	5.00	0.00	10.00
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.2.3 Status of Assets

As shown in table 6, it has been recorded that the living standard of rural people is very bad. Most of the population live below the poverty line. They have very little assets. In terms of agricultural inputs, 23.75 per cent households have fodder machine, followed by 16.25 per cent other agricultural equipments, 5 per cent pump sets, 3.75 per cent bullock cart, 2.50 per cent plough and 1.25 per cent sprayer. Cycle is the dominant means of transport of rural population, i.e. 77.50 per cent. In case of modern household assets, other things like radio are maximum as 30 per cent in rural areas. In addition, 27.50 per cent households have mobile phones for communication purposes, followed by 20 per cent electric fan, 16.25 per cent furniture, 12.50 per cent television and 8.75 per cent sewing machine. Only 3.75 per cent households have LPG gas for cooking.

As far as financial assets are concerned, majority of households (86.25 per cent) intend to keep their money in the banks and 52.50 per cent keep their assets in form of gold/silver ornaments.

Table 6: Status of Different Assets

Types	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Agricultural Implements					
Plough	0	2	0	0	2
	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
Bullock cart	0	0	1	2	3
	0.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	3.75
Tractor	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pump Set	1	0	2	1	4
	5.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Sprayer	0	1	0	0	1
	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Fodder Cutter	3	6	4	6	19
	15.00	30.00	20.00	30.00	23.75
Others	5	2	3	3	13
	25.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	16.25
Means of Transport					
Cycle	16	17	16	13	62
	80.00	85.00	80.00	65.00	77.50
Motor Cycle	1	0	0	1	2
	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	2.50
Scooter	0	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.25
Others	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Modern Household Assets					
Electric Fan	7	3	4	2	16
	35.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	20.00
T.V.	5	3	1	1	10
	25.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	12.50
CD/DVD Player	3	2	0	1	6
	15.00	10.00	0.00	5.00	7.50
Gas Stove (LPG)	1	0	1	1	3
	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	3.75
Basic Phone	0	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.25
Mobile Phone	10	6	3	3	22
	50.00	30.00	15.00	15.00	27.50
Freeze	0	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.25
Furniture	4	3	3	3	13
	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.25
Sewing Machine	1	1	2	3	7
	5.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	8.75
Others (Radio etc.)	5	8	3	8	24
	40.00	15.00	40.00	40.00	30.00
Type of Financial Assets					
Savings in Bank/ Post Office	17	18	19	15	69
	85.00	90.00	95.00	75.00	86.25
Gold Silver Ornaments	10	7	15	11	42
	50.00	35.00	75.00	55.00	52.50
Others	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4.2.4 Value of Productive and Other Assets

Out of total surveyed household, 53.75 per cent having value of productive and other assets upto Rs.10000, followed by 30 per cent having Rs.100001-30000, 8.75 per cent between Rs. 30001-50000 and 3.75 per cent having Rs. 50001-100000 of value assets in their houses. Only 2.50 per cent households having Rs. 100001 and above productive and other assets. Average per household value of productive and other assets is Rs. 18482 (see table 7).

Table 7: Distribution of household by Value of Productive and other Assets

Value (Rs)	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Upto 10000	9	12	10	12	43
	45.00	60.00	50.00	60.00	53.75
10001 - 30000	7	7	4	6	24
	35.00	35.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
30001 - 50000	2	1	4	0	7
	10.00	5.00	20.00	0.00	8.75

50001 - 100000	1	0	1	1	3
	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	3.75
100001 and above	0	0	1	1	2
	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	2.50
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average per HH	19930	11680	23343	18975	18482

4.3 Educational Status

4.3.1 Status of Educational Level

As shown in the table 8, the educational status of surveyed households indicates that overall illiteracy rate constitutes 33.56 per cent, in which the number of illiterates is maximum in Tarikampur Roopchand (36.79 per cent) than that of rest villages. In case of literate people, 28.44 per cent have got below primary or primary education, followed by 15.33 per cent upper primary, 7.33 per cent high school, 3.33 per cent intermediate, 1.56 per cent graduation, 0.67 per cent post graduation and 0.22 per cent technical or professional degree. However, below primary educated persons are higher in Bakarpur Garhi (7.96 per cent) and in case of primary education, the percentage is higher in Akbarpur Anola i.e. 27.27 per cent as compare to rest sample villages. Persons who have passed upper primary and matriculated, are maximum in Tarikampur Roopchand (17.92 per cent and 11.32 per cent, respectively), but in case of intermediate, the percentage is marginally higher in Akbarpur Anola (4.55 per cent) from Bakarpur Garhi (4.42 per cent). Rest villages have low percentage (Tarikampur Village (2.83 per cent) and Kashirampur (1.65 per cent)). As far as graduates are concerned, percentage is higher in Bakarpur Garhi and (3.54 per cent) than that of other sample villages.

Table 8: Classification of Population by Level of Education

Level of Education	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Illiterate	39	37	37	38	151
	36.79	32.74	33.64	31.40	33.56
Below Primary	0	9	6	4	19
	0.00	7.96	5.45	3.31	4.22
Primary	21	28	30	30	109
	19.81	24.78	27.27	24.79	24.22
Upper Primary	19	17	16	17	69
	17.92	15.04	14.55	14.05	15.33
High School	12	8	5	8	33
	11.32	7.08	4.55	6.61	7.33
Intermediate	3	5	5	2	15
	2.83	4.42	4.55	1.65	3.33

Technical Diploma	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Technical or Professional Degree	0	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.22
Graduate Degree	0	4	3	0	7
	0.00	3.54	2.73	0.00	1.56
Post Graduate	1	0	1	1	3
	0.94	0.00	0.91	0.83	0.67
Child	11	9	6	21	47
	10.38	7.96	5.45	17.36	10.44
Total %	106	113	110	121	450
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.3.2 Status of Enrolment and School Attendance

Table 9 shows enrolment status, which is 97.26 per cent children go to school daily in surveyed households. Children, who have left the school after enrolment, are 2.74 per cent. Out of 146 enrolments, it has been observed that maximum enrolments are in government schools, which is 80.14 per cent. In private schools and other educational institutes, the percentage of enrolment is 17.12 per cent and 2.74 per cent, respectively.

Out of total enrolment, maximum children have enrolled in class I-V, i.e. 59.59 per cent, in which the proportion is higher in Kashirampur village (78.79 per cent) than that of rest villages. In higher classes, diminishing trend has been recorded. In upper primary, 19.86 per cent enrolments have been recorded, followed by 11.64 per cent in high school and 4.11 per cent in intermediate. Only 3.42 per cent enrolments have been recorded in colleges/universities. 1.37 per cent children are getting education facilities from other educational institutions in surveyed sample villages. Dropout cases have been found low in sample villages i.e. 2.74 per cent. Main reasons of dropout are that, the parent can't afford schools fees and other miscellaneous expenses, and children treated as additional source of income, which is 50 per cent each. About 67.61 per cent students were getting government assistance in form of scholarship, books etc.

Table 9: Educational Status of Children

Educational Status	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Details of School Going Children					
Left after Enrolment	3	1	0	0	4
	11.11	2.27	0.00	0.00	2.74
Enrolled and Regular	24	43	42	33	142
	88.89	97.73	100.00	100.00	97.26
Total %	27	44	42	33	146
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Characteristics of Enrolled Children					
Primary School (I-V)	13	26	22	26	87
	48.15	59.09	52.38	78.79	59.59
Upper Primary School (VI-VIII)	7	7	10	5	29
	25.93	15.91	23.81	15.15	19.86
Higher Secondary School	6	7	3	1	17
	22.22	15.91	7.14	3.03	11.64
Senior Secondary School	1	1	3	1	6
	3.70	2.27	7.14	3.03	4.11
College/University	0	2	3	0	5
	0.00	4.55	7.14	0.00	3.42
Non-Formal Educational Centres	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Educational Facilities	0	1	1	0	2
	0.00	2.27	2.38	0.00	1.37
Total %	27	44	42	33	146
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Type of School					
Government	18	42	27	30	117
	66.67	95.45	64.29	90.91	80.14
Private	9	2	13	1	25
	33.33	4.55	30.95	3.03	17.12
Other	0	0	2	2	4
	0.00	0.00	4.76	6.06	2.74
Total %	27	44	42	33	146
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Reasons for Dropout					
Busy in Domestic Work	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Earning Money	2	0	0	0	2
	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Far distance of School	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lack of Facilities in School	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Harassment/Disappointed by Teacher	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lack of Teaching	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Fail in Examination	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fees/Expenditure not afford	1	1	0	0	2
	33.33	100.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
Not interested in reading	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total %	3	1	0	0	4
	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Availing Government Assistance					
Yes	16	35	18	27	96
	66.67	81.40	42.86	81.82	67.61
No	8	8	24	6	46
	33.33	18.60	57.14	18.18	32.39
Total %	24	43	42	33	142
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.3.3 Status of Enrolment and School Attendance

As shown in table 10, 23.75 per cent parents have not given any response regarding children's education. It has been observed that, maximum 31.25 per cent parents wanted their children to get education upto bachelor degree, followed by 23.75 per cent upto post graduation and 15 per cent intermediate. 2.50 per cent parents want to give technical education to their children and 1.25 per cent wants either upto upper primary or high schools or pre-graduation/diploma.

Table 10: Aspirations of Parents of their Children's Education

Aspiration of Parents for Education of their Children	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
No Response	6	2	4	7	19
	30.00	10.00	20.00	35.00	23.75
Upper Primary	0	1	0	0	1
	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
High School	0	0	0	1	1
	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.25
Intermediate	3	3	4	2	12
	15.00	15.00	20.00	10.00	15.00
Pre Graduation/Diploma	0	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.25
Bachelor's Degree	7	4	8	6	25
	35.00	20.00	40.00	30.00	31.25
Post Graduation	4	9	2	4	19
	20.00	45.00	10.00	20.00	23.75
Technical Education	0	1	1	0	2
	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	2.50
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.4 Status of Health

4.4.1 Status of Consultation in case of Minor Diseases

Table 11 shows the status of consultation by the households in case of minor diseases. Maximum households (72.50 per cent) consult jhola chap doctors and 27.50 per cent consult M.B.B.S. doctors or go private hospitals in case of diseases in all surveyed sample villages. The main reason for consultation of jhola chap doctors is that poor villagers can bear their lower fee and these doctors are easily available within the village or nearby village at any time.

Table 11: Status of Consultation in case of Minor Diseases

Type	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Jhola Chap Doctors	11	15	16	16	58
	55.00	75.00	80.00	80.00	72.50
Private Doctors/Hospitals (M.B.B.S.)	9	5	4	4	22
	45.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	27.50
Total	20	20	20	20	80
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.4.2 Status of Diseases among Family Members

According to table 12, overall 32 or 7.11 per cent people have suffered from various diseases. The number of suffering people are maximum in Bakarpur Garhi i.e. 12 than that of other sample villages. Overall, 15.63 per cent women have a problem at the time of delivery or abortion, followed by 15.63 per cent have suffered from chronic diseases, 15.63 per cent from other diseases and 12.50 per cent from seasonal diseases. However, 9.38 per cent people have suffered either from prolong fever or heart problem or ENT or stomach related diseases. In case of seasonal diseases and prolong fever, number of patients are higher in Tarikampur Roopchand village (3 and 2 respectively) as compared to rest sample villages.

Table 12: Type of Diseases

Type	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Seasonal Diseases	3	1	0	0	4
	42.86	8.33	0.00	0.00	12.50
Prolong Fevers	2	1	0	0	3
	28.57	8.33	0.00	0.00	9.38
Heart Problem	0	1	2	0	3
	0.00	8.33	28.57	0.00	9.38
ENT/Eyes	0	2	0	1	3
	0.00	16.67	0.00	16.67	9.38
Delivery/Abortion	1	2	0	2	5
	14.29	16.67	0.00	33.33	15.63

Accident	0	1	0	0	1
	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	3.13
Stomach Related	0	1	1	1	3
	0.00	8.33	14.29	16.67	9.38
Chronic diseases	1	2	1	1	5
	14.29	16.67	14.29	16.67	15.63
Others	0	1	3	1	5
	0.00	8.33	42.86	16.67	15.63
Total %	7	12	7	6	32
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.4.3 Status of Treatment in case of Serious Diseases

As shown in table 13, in surveyed households, majority of them prefer treatment in private hospitals in case of serious diseases, which is 56.25 per cent, and only 15.63 per cent go to government hospitals, mainly due to poor conditions and facilities in government hospitals. It has been recorded that 12.50 per cent households go to M.B.B.S doctors for treatment. People also consult *Jhola Chap* doctors, which are always available within village or nearby villages, which is 9.38 per cent. The average expenditure per patient was recorded Rs. 6231. Average expenditure is higher in Akbarpur Anola (Rs. 8486) as compared to rest sample villages.

Table 13: Place of Treatment in case of Serious Diseases

Place	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Government Hospital	0	3	0	2	5
	0.00	25.00	0.00	33.33	15.63
Private Hospital	1	8	6	3	18
	14.29	66.67	85.71	50.00	56.25
Both Govt and Private Hospital	1	0	0	1	2
	14.29	0.00	0.00	16.67	6.25
MBBS Dr. (Private)	2	1	1	0	4
	28.57	8.33	14.29	0.00	12.50
Home Treatment	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jhola Chap Doctors	3	0	0	0	3
	42.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.38
Total %	7	12	7	6	32
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average Expenditure per Household	5029	5008	8486	6400	6231

4.5 Status of Economic Activities

4.5.1 Status of Agriculture

Table 14 shows that 65 per cent surveyed household are landless in the district. The proportion of landless households in Tarikampur Roopchand village is much higher (95 per cent) than that of other sample villages.

Rest households have own agricultural land, in which 17.50 per cent have less than 1 acre, followed by 12.50 per cent 1 to 2.50 acres, 3.75 per cent 2.50 to 5.00 acres and 1.25 per cent 5.00 to 7.50 acres. Average land per household of sample villages has been recorded only 0.41 acres, in which the average is higher in Akbarpur Anola village i.e. 0.94 acres as compared to rest villages.

Table 14: Distribution of Households by Land Size of Agricultural Land

Land Size (In Acres)	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Landless	19	9	10	14	52
	95.00	45.00	50.00	70.00	65.00
Below 1.0	0	9	2	3	14
	0.00	45.00	10.00	15.00	17.50
1.00 to 2.50	1	2	5	2	10
	5.00	10.00	25.00	10.00	12.50
2.50 to 5.00	0	0	2	1	3
	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	3.75
5.00 to 7.50	0	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.25
7.50 to 10.00	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.00 and above	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	20	20	20	20	80
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average Land per Household (Acres)	0.06	0.32	0.94	0.33	0.41

The following Table 15 shows the classification of households by value of own land. Overall, 25 per cent sample households have upto Rs. 100000 value of agricultural land. Households' having above Rs. 100000 to 250000 is recorded 46.43 per cent and 28.57 per cent above Rs. 250000. Average value of land per household in Akbarpur Anola village is higher than that of rest villages, which is Rs.386000. In Tarikampur Roopchand, average value of land is Rs.35000, followed by Bakarpur Garhi Rs.71750 and Kashirampur Rs.123000.

Table-15: Classification of Households by Value of their Land

Value of Land (Rs.)	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Upto 50000	0	4	0	0	4
	0.00	36.36	0.00	0.00	14.29
50001 - 100000	0	1	2	0	3
	0.00	9.09	20.00	0.00	10.71
100001 - 150000	0	1	3	1	5
	0.00	9.09	30.00	16.67	17.86
150001 - 200000	1	2	1	1	5
	100.00	18.18	10.00	16.67	17.86
200001 - 250000	0	2	0	1	3
	0.00	18.18	0.00	16.67	10.71
250001 - 300000	0	1	1	0	2
	0.00	9.09	10.00	0.00	7.14
300001 - 500000	0	0	2	1	3
	0.00	0.00	20.00	16.67	10.71
Above 500000	0	0	1	2	3
	0.00	0.00	10.00	33.33	10.71
Total %	1	11	10	6	28
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average value of land per household (Rs.)	35000	71750	386000	123000	153938

Table 16 represents characteristics of land like average land size, irrigated land, cultivated land, uncultivated etc. Overall, 32.80 acres own land have been recorded in 4 sample villages, in which 31.80 acres are cultivable land. Out of total cultivable land (including leased land) 29.10 acres land has been irrigated. On an average per household having 0.41 acres agricultural land.

Table-16: Characteristics of Land Owned by Households

Land (Acres)	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Total Land	1.50	5.90	18.80	6.60	32.80
Cultivated land	1.50	5.90	17.80	6.60	31.80
Irrigated land	1.50	5.20	15.80	6.60	29.10
Lease-in	0.00	1.40	0.80	0.00	2.20
Lease-out	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
Average Land per Household	0.08	0.30	0.94	0.33	0.41

4.5.2 Status of Livestock

Table 17 shows ownership of livestock per household in surveyed sample villages. Overall, surveyed households have 99 livestock, in which 38.38 per cent milch animals, followed by 34.34 per cent young cattle, 11.11 per cent drought animals,

9.09 per cent pigs and 7.07 per cent goats. Maximum livestock has been found in Akbarpur Anola village than that of rest sample villages i.e. 32.

Table-17: Ownership of Livestock

Type of live stock	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Milch Animal	9	8	14	7	38
	33.33	38.10	43.75	36.84	38.38
Draught Animal	5	2	4	0	11
	18.52	9.52	12.50	0.00	11.11
Young Cattle	4	10	12	8	34
	14.81	47.62	37.50	42.11	34.34
Goats	2	1	0	4	7
	7.41	4.76	0.00	21.05	7.07
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poultry	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pigs	7	0	2	0	9
	25.93	0.00	6.25	0.00	9.09
Others (Horse, Ass, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total %	27	21	32	19	99
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As shown in table 18, overall, 57.50 per cent households have no livestock, in which the proportion is higher in Tarikampur Roopchand villages i.e. 70 per cent as compare to rest sample villages. Rest households (42.50 per cent) having livestock, in which 26.25 per cent have upto Rs. 15000 cost of livestock. Animal husbandry could have been the major source of livelihood for SCs, but unfortunately, no concrete steps have been taken in this direction so far.

Table 18: Distribution of Households by Value of Livestock (Rs.)

Value of Livestock (Rs.)	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Household having no Livestock	14	9	11	12	46
	70.00	45.00	55.00	60.00	57.50
Upto 1500	2	2	0	0	4
	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
1501 – 15000	3	6	3	5	17
	15.00	30.00	15.00	25.00	21.25
15001 -25000	0	2	2	2	6
	0.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	7.50
25001 – 35000	0	1	3	0	4
	0.00	5.00	15.00	0.00	5.00
35001 – 45000	1	0	1	1	3
	2.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	3.75

45001 and above	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	20	20	20	20	80
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5.3 Status of Employment

Table 19 represents the working status of SCs in surveyed households of Bijnor District. Out of total population, 31.33 per cent students, followed by 26.67 per cent are employed in different economic activities, 23.56 per cent engaged in domestic work, 12.89 per cent old men /small children, 2.89 per cent not specified, 2 per cent unemployed, 0.67 per cent retired or pensioners.

Out of total employed persons, maximum (48.33 per cent) are casual labour in non-agricultural activities, followed by 33.33 per cent casual labour in agricultural activities, 5.83 per cent rural persons are self employed, 5.83 per cent working in government offices, 5 per cent cultivators and 1.67 per cent regular salaried (pvt. offices). The proportion of employed person in Bakarpur Garhi villages is higher (30.97 per cent) than that of rest villages. In Tarikampur Roopchand, percentage of employed person is 28.30, in Akbarpur Anola, it is 25.45 and 22.31 per cent in Kashirampur village.

Table 19: Employment/Occupational Characteristics of Working Family Members

Nature of Work	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Self employed	1 (3.33)	3 (8.57)	2 (7.14)	1 (3.70)	7 (5.83)
Regular Salaried (Government)	4 (13.33)	1 (2.86)	0 (0.00)	2 (7.41)	7 (5.83)
Regular Salaried (Private)	1 (3.33)	1 (2.86)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.67)
Cultivators	0 (0.00)	1 (2.86)	3 (10.71)	2 (7.41)	6 (5.00)
Non-Agricultural Worker	19 (63.33)	17 (48.57)	15 (53.57)	7 (25.92)	58 (48.33)
Agricultural Worker	5 (16.67)	12 (34.29)	8 (28.57)	15 (55.56)	40 (33.33)
Total Employed %	30 (100.00) 28.30	35 (100.00) 30.97	28 (100.00) 25.45	27 (100.00) 22.31	120 (100.00) 26.67
Unemployed	5 4.72	3 2.65	1 0.91	0 0.00	9 2.00
Domestic Work	27 25.47	23 20.35	26 23.64	30 24.79	106 23.56
Students	24 22.64	42 37.17	42 38.18	33 27.27	141 31.33

Retired/Pensioners	0	0	1	2	3
	0.00	0.00	0.91	1.65	0.67
Old/Child	15	8	8	27	58
	14.15	7.08	7.27	22.31	12.89
Others	5	2	4	2	13
	4.72	1.77	3.64	1.65	2.89
Total %	106	113	110	121	450
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5.4 Status of Employment by Industrial Category

Table 20 shows the status of employment by industrial categories of surveyed rural people. 43.33 per cent persons are engaged in construction work, which is maximum as compared to other activities, followed by 31.67 per cent in agricultural activities, 7.50 per cent in other activities, 5.83 per cent in animal husbandry, 4.17 per cent in manufacturing, 3.33 per cent in trade and commerce, 2.50 per cent in fishery and 1.67 per cent in finance & administration services.

In agriculture and livestock category, the proportion of Kashirampur village is higher than that of rest villages i.e. 40.74 per cent and 11.11 per cent, respectively. Further, in manufacturing and construction works, Bakarpur Garhi proportion is highest (5.71 per cent and 51.43 per cent, respectively) as compared to rest villages.

Table 20: Status of Employment by Industrial Category

Category	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Agriculture	5	11	11	11	38
	16.67	31.43	39.29	40.74	31.67
Livestock	1	2	1	3	7
	3.33	5.71	3.57	11.11	5.83
Fisheries	1	1	1	0	3
	3.33	2.86	3.57	0.00	2.50
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing	1	2	1	1	5
	3.33	5.71	3.57	3.70	4.17
Construction	14	18	12	8	52
	46.67	51.43	42.86	29.63	43.33
Trade and Commerce	3	0	0	1	4
	10.00	0.00	0.00	3.70	3.33
Transport	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finance & Administration Services	1	1	0	0	2
	3.33	2.86	0.00	0.00	1.67
Education/Health Services	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	4	0	2	3	9

	13.33	0.00	7.14	11.11	7.50
Total	30	35	28	27	120
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5.5 Status of Income and Expenditure

4.5.5.1 Main Sources of Income

As shown in table 21, out of 80 surveyed households in the district, 50 per cent family's get their income from non-agricultural wages, followed by 23.75 per cent agriculture activities, 13.75 per cent agricultural wages, 5 per cent from other sources, 3.75 per cent animal husbandry and 2.50 per cent from manufacturing other than Artisan. Only 1.25 per cent households fulfil their needs from remittances.

As far as income from non-agricultural wages is concerned, Tarikampur Roopchand has higher proportion (65 per cent) than that of other sample villages. Similarly, in agriculture slab, the proportion is higher in Akbarpur Anola i.e. 50 per cent and in agricultural wages, Bakarpur Garhi has highest share, which is 30 per cent.

Table 21: Classification of Households by Main Sources of Income

Source of Income	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Agriculture	1	4	10	4	19
	5.00	20.00	50.00	20.00	23.75
Animal Husbandry	2	1	0	0	3
	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	3.75
Trade	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing other than Artisan	1	1	0	0	2
	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
Agricultural wages	2	6	1	2	11
	10.00	30.00	5.00	10.00	13.75
Non-Agricultural Wages	13	8	7	12	40
	65.00	40.00	35.00	60.00	50.00
Remittances	0	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.25
Pension	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1	0	1	2	4
	5.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	5.00
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5.5.2 Status of Average Income from Main and Secondary Activities

Table 22 represents the average annual income of surveyed households from different sources. Overall, average annual income per household is Rs.31106. People generate maximum income from non-agricultural wages i.e. Rs.14596, which is higher than all sources. Income from agricultural activities (agriculture and agricultural wages) is Rs.5940 and Rs. 3233, respectively. People also generate income from other sources Rs. 3748, followed by Rs. 2777 from animal husbandry, Rs.480 from remittances, Rs.225 from manufacturing, etc. In terms of village-wise comparison, in Tarikampur Roopchand, per household total average income is relatively higher than that of rest villages i.e. Rs.34860. Akbarpur Anola's per household average annual income is Rs.34039, followed by Kashirampur Rs.30455 and Bakarpur Garhi Rs.25069.

Table 22: Average Income per Household from Main and Secondary Activities

Source of Income	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Agriculture	750	4545	12990	5475	5940
Animal Husbandry	2500	2229	3769	2610	2777
Trade	0	0	0	250	63
Manufacturing	600	300	0	0	225
Agricultural Wages	2450	4670	3690	2120	3233
Non-Agricultural Wages	23140	13235	8460	13550	14596
Remittances	0	0	1920	0	480
Pension	0	90	0	90	45
Others	5420	0	3210	6360	3748
Total	34860	25069	34039	30455	31106

4.5.5.3 Status of Expenditure

Table 23 represents the average annual expenditure of surveyed households in different items. Overall average annual expenditure is recorded Rs. 27860, in which the expenditure is higher in Akbarpur Anola Rs. 31179 than that of rest sample villages. Maximum expenditure is recorded on cereals and pulses (29.52 per cent), followed by vegetables, milk, spices, sugar and meat etc. (19.76 per cent), medical (6.91 per cent), others things (6.45 per cent), festivals & social functions (6.42 per cent), clothes, foot ware, etc. (5.96 per cent), marriage & other ceremonies (5.24 per cent), beedi, cigarette, alcohol (4.31 per cent), electricity, gas & firewood (4.23 per

cent), education (3.98 per cent), phone/mobile (3.95 per cent), payment of loan (2.52 per cent) and entertainment (0.75 per cent).

Table 23: Average Annual Expenditure per Households on Different Items

Heads of Expenditure	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Cereals and Pulses	7920	8305	8050	8625	8225
	25.63	35.52	25.82	33.31	29.52
Vegetable, Meat, Milk, Spices, Sugar	5370	4650	6575	5420	5504
	17.38	19.89	21.09	20.93	19.76
Clothes, Foot ware, etc.	1640	1340	2010	1645	1660
	5.31	5.73	6.45	6.35	5.96
Electricity, Gas & Firewood	1400	950	1293	1073	1180
	4.53	4.06	4.15	4.14	4.23
Education	605	935	1845	1045	1109
	1.96	4.00	5.92	4.04	3.98
Health	1890	1855	2230	1715	1924
	6.12	7.93	7.15	6.62	6.91
Festivals & Social Functions	1895	1455	2085	1715	1789
	6.13	6.22	6.69	6.62	6.42
Payment of Loans	825	330	1645	0	702
	2.67	1.41	5.28	0.00	2.52
Beedi, Cigarette, alcohol	1323	1020	1241	1210	1201
	4.28	4.36	3.98	4.67	4.31
Marriage and other Ceremonies	3988	490	750	600	1459
	12.90	2.10	2.41	2.32	5.24
Entertainment	370	115	105	240	210
	1.20	0.49	0.34	0.93	0.75
Phone/Mobile	1615	975	1030	768	1100
	5.23	4.17	3.30	2.96	3.95
Others	2060	960	2320	1835	1797
	6.67	4.11	7.44	7.09	6.45
Total %	30901	23380	31179	25890	27860
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 24 shows that out of total households, 47.50 per cent household's expenditures are between Rs.25000 - Rs.50000 annually. 45 per cent household's expenditure is below Rs.25000. Only 7.50 per cent household's annual expenditure varies between Rs.50000 – Rs.100000. Average annual expenditure per household is higher in Akbarpur Anola village i.e. Rs. 31179, followed by Rs. 30901 in Tarikampur Roopchand, Rs. 25890 in Kashirampur and Rs. 23380 in Bakarpur Garhi

Table 24: Distribution of Households by the Size of Expenditure (Annual)

Size of Expenditure (Rs.)	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Below 25000	9	11	5	11	36
	45.00	55.00	25.00	55.00	45.00
25000-50000	8	9	13	8	38
	40.00	45.00	65.00	40.00	47.50
50000-100000	3	0	2	1	6
	15.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	7.50
100000-150000	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
150000-250000	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
250000-400000	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	20	20	20	20	80
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per Household Exp.	30901	23380	31179	25890	27860

4.5.6 Status of Causes of Indebtness and Source of Taking Loan

As shown in table 25, out of total households, only 16.25 per cent have taken loan from different sources for various purposes. Out of total sample households, 46.16 per cent have taken loan for agriculture, in which the proportion is higher in Akbarpur Anola village i.e. 75 per cent than that of other sample villages. 23.08 per cent households have borrowed money for other purposes, followed by 15.38 per cent for purchase of animals and for treatment, respectively.

Maximum indebted households have taken loan from non-institutional sources i.e. 61.54 per cent, in which 30.77 per cent households from friends /relatives, followed by 23.08 per cent from money lender and 7.69 per cent from landlords. Institutional loans have been recorded 38.46 per cent, in which maximum loan have been taken from commercial banks, which constitute 23.08 per cent. Loan from grameen banks is 15.38 per cent.

Table 25: Status of Cause of Indebtness and Source of Taking Loan

Pattern of Indebtedness	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Indebted Households	5	4	4	0	13
	25.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	16.25
Non-Indebted Households	15	16	16	20	67
	75.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	83.75
Total Households	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Reason of Loan					
Agriculture	2	1	3	0	6
	40.00	25.00	75.00	0.00	46.16
Trade and Commerce	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Animal Purchase	0	2	0	0	2
	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	15.38
House Construction	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Health	0	1	1	0	2
	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	15.38
Festival/Functions	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	3	0	0	0	3
	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.08
Total %	5	4	4	0	13
	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Source of Loan:					
Institutional Loan					
Commercial Banks	1	0	2	0	3
	20.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	23.08
Grameen Banks	0	2	0	0	2
	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	15.38
Cooperative Bank/ Society	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHG/ NGO	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total %	1	2	2	0	5
	20.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	38.46
Non-Institutional Loan					
Merchant	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Money Lender	3	0	0	0	3
	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.08
Landlord Employee	1	0	0	0	1
	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69
Friends/ Relatives	0	2	2	0	4
	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	30.77
Others	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total %	4	2	2	0	8
	80.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	61.54

4.5.7 Status of Migration

Table 26 represent characteristics of migration of family members in surveyed households in the district. Out of total population (450) of 80 households, 20 or 4.44 per cent people have migrated, in which the number of migrants is higher in

Bakarpur Garhi i.e. 6 than that of rest sample villages. Maximum migrants are in the 20 - 40 years of age group.

Main economic activity of the migrant people is in non-agricultural field, which constitutes 65 per cent, followed by 15 per cent are foremen, 10 per cent agricultural labourers and 10 per cent in sales or business related work.

Most of the migrants go to the district headquarter, which constitute 60 per cent, followed by 30 per cent outside the state and 10 per cent within state. Overall, 40 per cent are daily commuters, followed by 35 per cent long-term migrants and 25 per cent short-term. It is found that many young aspirants are waiting for opportunities to migrate outside the village to earning, so that they can improve the living condition of their family.

Table 26: Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members

Pattern of Migration	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Male	5	6	5	4	20
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Female	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Persons %	5	6	5	4	20
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Age (in years)					
Below 20	1	0	0	0	1
	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
20-40	3	4	4	2	13
	60.00	66.67	80.00	50.00	65.00
40-60	1	2	1	2	6
	20.00	33.33	20.00	50.00	30.00
Total %	5	6	5	4	20
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Occupational Destination					
Commercial/Managerial/ Administrative Work	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clerk/ Supervisor/Accountants	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales/ Business	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreman	1	1	1	0	3
	20.00	16.67	20.00	0.00	15.00
Agricultural Labour	0	2	0	0	2
	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	10.00
Non-Agricultural Labour	2	3	4	4	13
	40.00	50.00	80.00	100.00	65.00
Own Business/Shop	2	0	0	0	2
	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
Total %	5	6	5	4	20
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Place of Migration					
Within District (Rural)	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Within District (Urban)	4	3	2	3	12
	80.00	50.00	40.00	75.00	60.00
Within State	0	1	0	1	2
	0.00	16.67	0.00	25.00	10.00
Outside State	1	2	3	0	6
	20.00	33.33	60.00	0.00	30.00
Duration of Migration					
Short Term	1	1	2	1	5
	20.00	16.67	40.00	25.00	25.00
Long Term	2	2	3	0	7
	40.00	33.33	60.00	0.00	35.00
Daily Commuters	2	3	0	3	8
	40.00	50.00	0.00	75.00	40.00
Total	5	6	5	4	20
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

4.5.8 Status of Training

As shown in table 27, out of 80 households, 93.75 per cent has shown their interest in getting training for self-employment and better job opportunities within the district or outside, while 6.25 per cent has not shown their interest in getting any type of training. In Akbarpur Anola village, 100 per cent households wanted training, followed by 95 per cent in Bakarpur Garhi, 90 per cent in Tarikampur Roopchand and Kashirampur each.

As far as type of training is concerned, out of total surveyed households, 44 per cent wanted training in stitching or tailoring work, in which the proportion is higher in Akbarpur Anola village i.e. 60 per cent, followed by 55.56 per cent in Tarikampur Roopchand, 33.33 per cent in Kashirampur and 26.32 per cent in Bakarpur Garhi village. In computer and I.T.I./Polytechnic related training, 33.33 per cent and 9.33 per cent households have shown their interest, in which the proportion is higher in Kashirampur (50 per cent) and in Akbarpur Anola (15 per cent) as compared to other sample villages. In terms of handicraft, 8 per cent households wanted training. 4 per cent and 1.33 per cent households are interested to get training in candle making and mudha making, respectively.

Table 27: Interest in Training by Family Members and Type of Training

Particulatrs	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Yes	18	19	20	18	75
	90.00	95.00	100.00	90.00	93.75

No	2	1	0	2	5
	10.00	5.00	0.00	10.00	6.25
Total	20	20	20	20	80
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Type of Training					
Candle Making	1	2	0	0	3
	5.56	10.53	0.00	0.00	4.00
Computer	5	7	4	9	25
	27.78	36.84	20.00	50.00	33.33
Handicraft	1	2	1	2	6
	5.56	10.53	5.00	11.11	8.00
Tailoring/Sewing	10	5	12	6	33
	55.56	26.32	60.00	33.33	44.00
Mudha Making	0	1	0		1
	0.00	5.26	0.00	0.00	1.33
ITI/Polytechnic	1	2	3	1	7
	5.56	10.53	15.00	5.56	9.33
Others	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	18	19	20	18	75
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5.9 Status of Place of Training and Willingness to Bear Expenditure

Maximum of 94.66 per cent households wanted to get training within villages, followed by 2.67 per cent nearby village and 2.67 per cent in the urban centre. Overall 52 per cent households are ready to bear the expenses on several training programmes, in which 61.11 per cent households are from Tarikampur Roopchand, followed by 52.63 per cent Bakarpur Garhi, 50 per cent Kashirampur and 45 per cent from Akbarpur Anola village (see table 28).

Table 28: Place of Training and Willingness to Bear Expenditure of Training

Place of Training	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Within Village	18	18	18	17	71
	100.00	94.74	90.00	94.44	94.66
Nearby Village	0	1	1	0	2
	0.00	5.26	5.00	0.00	2.67
Urban Centre	0	0	1	1	2
	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.56	2.67
Total	18	19	20	18	75
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Willingness of Expenditures					
Yes	11	10	9	9	39
	61.11	52.63	45.00	50.00	52.00
No	7	9	11	6	33
	38.89	47.37	55.00	33.33	44.00
Total	18	19	20	18	75
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.6 Status of Government Programmes

4.6.1 Status of Aanganwadi / ICDS

As shown in table 29, out of 80 households, 56.25 per cent households have been benefited from aanganwadi /ICDS programmes, whereas 43.75 per cent have not benefited. Those who were not benefited from aanganwadi, some of them were not eligible due to unavailability of small children in the family and rests of them were discriminated against.

Table 29: Households Benefited from Aaganwadi / ICDS

Benefited by Aaganwadi/ICDS	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Yes	7	9	13	16	45
	35.00	45.00	65.00	80.00	56.25
No	13	11	7	4	35
	65.00	55.00	35.00	20.00	43.75
Total	20	20	20	20	80
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.6.2 Status of Public Distribution System

As shown in table 30, out of total sample households, 86.25 per cent belongs to BPL category. But BPL cards have been distributed to only 15 per cent households. Maximum households (66.18 per cent) reported that they are discriminated by the gram Pradhan. All households who have BPL card, have been receiving ration from PDS. Those who are not satisfied, have several problems like- 25 per cent due to insufficient quantity, followed by 25 per cent bad quality and 16.67 per cent dishonesty by PDS trader.

Table 30: Public Distribution System

Particulars	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Are you in BPL Category?					
Yes	15	18	16	20	69
	75.00	90.00	80.00	100.00	86.25
No	5	2	4	0	11
	25.00	10.00	20.00	0.00	13.75
Total	20	20	20	20	80
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Do you have BPL Card?					
Yes	2	7	1	2	12
	10.00	35.00	5.00	10.00	15.00
No	18	13	19	18	68
	90.00	65.00	95.00	80.00	85.00
Total	20	20	20	20	80
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

If No, Reason					
Partiality by Pradhan	13	10	10	12	45
	72.22	76.92	52.63	66.67	66.18
Partiality by Secretary	0	2	0	0	2
	0.00	15.38	0.00	0.00	2.94
Not Eligible	5	1	5	0	11
	27.78	7.69	26.32	0.00	16.18
Lack of attention by Pradhan/Secretary	0	0	1	2	3
	0.00	0.00	5.26	11.11	4.41
Demand of Money (Pradhan/Secretary)	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0	0	3	4	7
	0.00	0.00	15.79	22.22	10.29
Do you get ration from PDS?					
Yes	2	7	1	2	12
	10.00	35.00	5.00	10.00	15.00
No	18	13	19	18	68
	90.00	65.00	95.00	80.00	85.00
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Problems faced in PDS					
Insufficient Quantity	0	2	0	1	3
	0.00	28.57	0.00	50.00	25.00
Bad Quality	2	1	0	0	3
	100.00	14.28	0.00	0.00	25.00
Dishonesty	0	0	1	1	2
	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	16.67
Unavailability	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4.6.3 Status and Awareness of Government Programmes

4.6.3.1 Status of Development Programmes

Table 31 reveals the level of awareness, benefited households through different development programmes and commission paid in this respect. In surveyed villages, maximum households (83.75 per cent) are aware about IYA in 80 sample households, followed by 81.25 per cent old age/widow pension, 32.50 per cent sarva shiksha abhiyan, 31.25 per cent TCS Swajaldhara, 25 per cent SGSY and 6.25 per cent NREGS.

However, the proportion of beneficiaries through development programmes is very low in sample villages in the district. Only 15 per cent households are benefited through old age/widow pension yojana in total 80 households, followed by 12.50 per cent sarva shiksha abhiyan, 11.25 per cent IYA and 2.50 per cent benefited through SGSY.

As far as commission paid is concerned, 2 households have paid commission for IYA (1 household in Akbarpur Anola and 1 in Kashiranpur) and 1 household for old age/widow pension yojana in Kashirampur.

Table 31: Status of Development Programmes

Details	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Awareness of Programmes					
SGSY	4	2	6	8	20
	20.00	10.00	30.00	40.00	25.00
NREGS	1	0	3	1	5
	5.00	0.00	15.00	5.00	6.25
IYA	16	16	19	16	67
	80.00	80.00	95.00	80.00	83.75
Old Age/Widow Pension	14	18	18	15	65
	70.00	90.00	90.00	75.00	81.25
TCS Swajaldhara	6	5	7	7	25
	30.00	25.00	35.00	35.00	31.25
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	8	6	6	6	26
	40.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	32.50
Benefited Persons					
SGSY	0	0	2	0	2
	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	2.50
NREGS	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IYA	1	2	1	5	9
	5.00	10.00	5.00	25.00	11.25
Old Age/Widow Pension	1	3	1	7	12
	5.00	15.00	5.00	35.00	15.00
TCS Swajaldhara	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	3	0	2	5	10
	15.00	0.00	10.00	25.00	12.50
Pay Commission					
SGSY	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NREGS	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IYA	0	0	1	1	2
	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	2.50
Old Age/Widow Pension	0	0	0	1	1
	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.25
TCS Swajaldhara	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4.7 Status of Community Participation

4.7.1 Status of Participation in Election and Organisations

As shown in 32, almost all households participated in panchayat elections, state assembly, and parliament elections. In terms of office bearers in the panchayat and SHG member, only 3 households have reported that they are members in these organisations, respectively. No household is member in religious / social organisations.

Table 32: Participation in Administrative Communities and Organisations

Particulars	Y/N	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Does you or your family members vote in:						
Panchayat Election	Yes	20	20	20	20	80
	No	0	0	0	0	0
State Assembly	Yes	20	20	20	20	80
	No	0	0	0	0	0
Parliament	Yes	20	20	20	20	80
	No	0	0	0	0	0
Are you an office bearer of the Panchayat?	Yes	0	0	2	1	3
	No	20	20	18	19	77
Are you a member of SHG?	Yes	0	0	2	1	3
	No	20	20	18	19	77
Are you a member of any religious / social organisation?	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
	No	20	20	20	20	80

4.7.2 Essential Needs for Upliftment

When inquired, about most important avenues for their upliftment, mostly (75 per cent) households said that there is lack of employment opportunities in the village or near by villages. Due to scarcity of additional sources of income, they are condemned to live in perpetual poverty. Rural people gave second priority to training or skill development programmes. They wish that if government imparted training or skill development programmes and assistance are provided, they can establish small cottage industry or start their own business within village. Agricultural land is third priority for them. Other details are shown in table 33.

Table 33: Major Things for Upliftment their Family

Preferences	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
First Preference					
Agricultural Land	1	2	4	1	8
	5.00	10.00	20.00	5.00	10.00
Drinking Water	1	0	2	0	3
	5.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	3.75

Employment	14	16	12	18	60
	70.00	80.00	60.00	90.00	75.00
House	2	0	1	0	3
	10.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	3.75
Health Facilities	1	0	0	0	1
	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Skill/Training	1	1	1	1	4
	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Education	0	1	0	0	1
	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Second Preference					
Agricultural Land	5	5	1	3	14
	25.00	25.00	5.00	15.00	17.50
Drinking Water	2	1	1	0	4
	10.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
Education	2	0	1	1	4
	10.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Employment	3	1	5	2	11
	15.00	5.00	25.00	10.00	13.75
Health Facilities	1	0	0	0	1
	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
House	1	3	1	4	9
	5.00	15.00	5.00	20.00	11.25
Skill/Training	6	9	7	8	30
	30.00	45.00	35.00	40.00	37.50
Electricity	0	1	2	1	4
	0.00	5.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
Sanitation	0	0	2	1	3
	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.00	3.75
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Third Preference					
Agricultural Land	6	6	4	3	19
	30.00	30.00	20.00	15.00	23.75
Drinking Water	1	1	3	2	7
	5.00	5.00	15.00	10.00	8.75
Health Facilities	4	2	3	3	12
	20.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Education	2	0	0	0	2
	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
Skill/Training	1	2	5	8	16
	5.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	20.00
Electricity	1	3	1	0	5
	5.00	15.00	5.00	0.00	6.25
House	3	2	1	2	8
	15.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
Road	2	0	0	1	3
	10.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	3.75

Employment	0	3	2	0	5
	0.00	15.00	10.00	0.00	6.25
Others (Govt. Assistance etc.)	0	1	1	1	3
	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.75
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As shown in table 34, maximum households (42.50 per cent) showed their interest in non-agricultural activities for raising their life without government assistance, followed by 13.75 per cent in agricultural activities, 10 per cent start their business, 5 per cent in govt./pvt. offices, 3.75 per cent educate their children, 2.50 per cent make self-dependent etc. Apart from this, 20 per cent households have not given any response in this regard.

Table 34: Improving Status without Government Assistance

Preferences	Tarikampur Roopchand	Bakarpur Garhi	Akbarpur Anola	Kashirampur	Total
Regular Employee in Govt./Pvt. Offices	1	0	0	0	1
	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Educate Children	2	0	0	1	3
	10.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	3.75
Start and Enhance the Business	2	5	0	1	8
	10.00	25.00	0.00	5.00	10.00
Engaged in Non- Agricultural Activities	7	11	8	8	34
	35.00	55.00	40.00	40.00	42.50
Engaged in Agricultural Activities	0	2	5	4	11
	0.00	10.00	25.00	20.00	13.75
Search job in Govt./Pvt. Offices	2	1	0	1	4
	10.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
Self-dependent	1	0	1	0	2
	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	2.50
Unable to do any Work	1	0	0	0	1
	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
No Response	4	1	6	5	16
	20.00	5.00	30.00	25.00	20.00
Total %	20	20	20	20	80
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chapter 5 Finding and Suggestions

On the basis of above data and trends one may arrive at the following preliminary conclusions—

1. Rural population of the district is almost 76 per cent. Sc population in the rural area of Bijnor is higher than the state level, which is 25.26 per cent and 23.41 per cent respectively. In the surveyed villages this is much higher, i.e. 33.78 per cent.
2. Over all literacy rate of Bijnor (58.08%) is higher than the state (56.27%). In rural area it is still higher, 57.04 per cent and 52.53 per cent respectively. In surveyed villages it is 45.88 per cent, but among surveyed house holds it is quite high, i.e. 66.44 per cent.
3. Educational facilities at the school level are satisfactory in the district. Number of primary and secondary schools per lakh population in Bijnor is 79.7 and 22, which is much higher as compare to the sate, i.e.60 and 14.5 respectively. Teacher-student ratio at primary school level is more or less same (55% and 55.1%), but in case of senior basic school, this ratio is quite high in the district (66.8%) than the state (35%). Further, 97.26 per cent children of the surveyed house holds attend schools regularly, and dropout cases are only 2.74 per cent at this level.
4. Net sown area in Bijnor is higher than the state, which is 73.04 per cent and 69.21 per cent respectively. In the surveyed villages it is still higher (75.16%). But less than 2 hectares of holding constitutes 83.82 per cent of total land holdings of the district. Further, Sc house holds have just 2.49 per cent of total reporting area of the sampled villages, and 82.50 per cent Sc house holds are either landless or have less than 1 acre of land.
5. Work participation status shows that main workers in the district (80.1%) are higher than the state (72.87%). In terms of industrial category, other workers (excluding agricultural labourers and house hold industry workers) in Bijnor are quite high than the state, i.e. 36.5 per cent and 28.5 per cent respectively. Further, occupational pattern of Sc in the sampled villages reveals that other workers have highest per cent age (39.98%), followed by agricultural labourers (26.74%), animal husbandry (15.39%), and 6.48 per cent are in construction work. Only 6.75 per cent are cultivators.

6. Number of registered factories and persons employed in it (per lakh of population) are quite high in Bijnor than that of U.P, which is 8.69 and 605 in the district, and 5.40 and 267 in the state. In rural areas of Bijnor, many small handloom units are operated by Muslim (Sc) families who are largely landless.
7. In the surveyed villages, 49.43 per cent Sc house holds are engaged in dairy activities. Artisan and handicraft activities have been reported in almost all villages. Training and credit facilities remain very acute for all of them.
8. Main source of income of the surveyed house holds is non-agricultural works. Almost 50 per cent income is generated through non-agricultural wages. In terms of industrial category, 43.33 per cent Sc population is working in construction works, 4.17 per cent in manufacturing sector, and 7.50 as other workers.
9. In terms of modern house hold assets of surveyed house holds, 27.50 per cent have mobile phones, 20 per cent electric fans, 12.50 per cent have television sets, 3.75 per cent have LPG connections, etc.
10. Highest number of migrants (65%) of the surveyed house holds is in 20-40 years of age, who are engaged mostly in non-agrarian sector. 40 per cent of them are daily commuters (from district head quarter).
11. 93.75 per cent surveyed population has shown interest in training programmes for self employment, and 52 per cent of them are willing to bear expenses of it. Further, 76.25 per cent parents of Sc house holds are aspiring brighter career for their children.
12. Out of three most important priority areas for status improvement, 75 per cent surveyed house holds assigned first priority to employment opportunities, followed by 37.50 per cent to skill improvement as second priority, and only 23.75 per cent gave agrarian activities as third priority.
13. Almost all surveyed Sc adult population are active in exercising their democratic rights. They caste their votes in Parliament, State Assembly and Panchayat elections. 2 Sc are Panchayat Pradhans, and 3 are members of SHGs.

Concluding Remarks

1. Population and family size of Sc house holds are substantially high. With low base of employment opportunities, this trend shows high incidence of poverty.
2. 82.22 per cent of surveyed population is below 45 years of age. This has obvious impact on traditional social interaction in the rural areas, and threat to super ordination-subordination way of social interaction.

3. Highest number of migrants (65%) of Sc population is in 20-40 years of age. Modern exposures of non-rural world to this younger generation have significant impact on the rural social structure. This process has not only raised their social consciousness, but also strong urge for dignified self identity.
4. Literacy rate of surveyed house holds is substantially higher (66.44%) than that of state (56.27%) and district (58.08%). This has initiated the process of social mobility among Sc and changed their dogmatic thought process.
5. Land base of the surveyed population is quite meagre, 82.50 per cent of them are either landless or have less than 1 acre of land. Main source of their income is generated through non-agricultural works. 50 per cent of their income comes through non-agricultural wages, majority of them are engaged in construction works. This trend has impact on traditional 'Patron-Client' relationship, which has bearing on the agrarian structure in particular, and rural social formation in general.
6. Almost 2/3rd population of surveyed house holds assign first priority to the employment opportunities, 37.50 per cent to skill improvement, and only 23.75 per cent prefer agrarian activities as third priority. Further, 94 per cent of them have shown interest in training programmes for self employment, and 52 per cent of them are willing to bear the expenses involved in it. This shows that there is definite occupational shift among Sc population, and it also indicates future course of change.
7. Change in socio-economic structure has resultant impact on political structure of the area. Almost all surveyed adult Sc population not only exercise their franchise, but also 2 Sc (one each male and female) are village Pradhans, and 3 are members of SHGs. This has raised their political consciousness and threatened traditional form of domination.

However, on the basis of above facts we may arrive at preliminary conclusion that, under the impact of modern socio-economic and political forces, some Sc house holds have been able to raise their economic status, which has resultant impact on their socio-political statuses as well. This has obvious repercussions on the rural social formation. During field- work 2 Sc Pradhans have reported that now they are invited by the dominant castes in social ceremonies, and vice-versa. Advent of BSP in political arena has impacted political process in rural Uttar Pradesh as well. Now dalits (at least some castes) are not treated by the dominant castes the same way as few decades before. But, unfortunately this developmental process has not percolated towards the lower

sections of dalit community. Although, upper sections of dalit community (especially Chamar, influential Sc caste of the area) have benefited the most, but Balmiki, Bhuiya, Musahar, etc. are lagging far behind. Further, it has been observed during field-work that better-off sections of dalit treat the lower sections of their community with utter contempt; the same way they had been treated by the dominant castes few years before.

Finally, changing status of dalits and subsequent emerging rural social structure is not an isolated case of Bijnor district alone, but is an out come of change in rural social formation under the impact of new forces. This process is manifested in other regions of rural Uttar Pradesh, though the form they take may not be exactly the same: the structural impulses are however similar. Perhaps detailed research will bring out more factors, but this modest attempt will certainly help in filling out those that have already been mentioned in objectives.

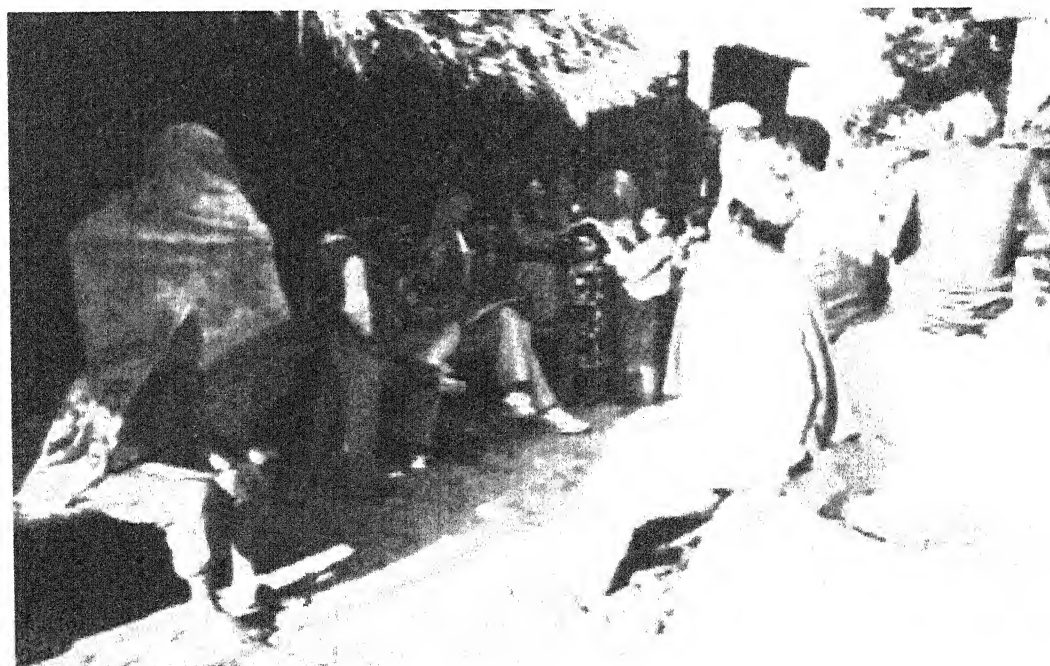


ANNEXTURE

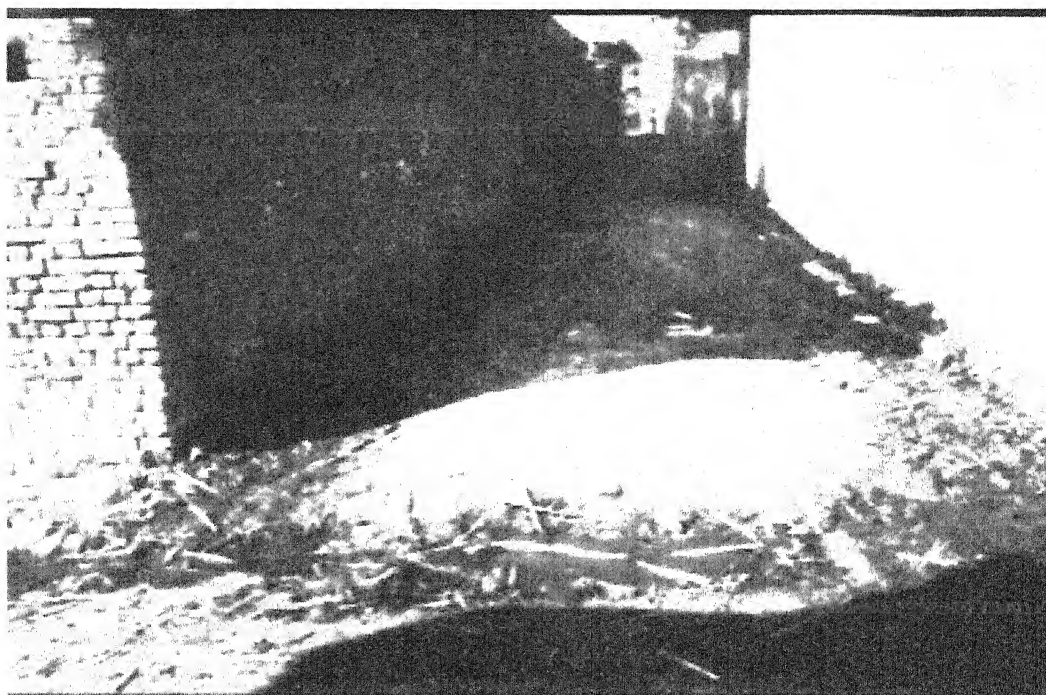
Photographs of Sample Villages



Behind the Mud-Walls (Picture - 1)



Completing the Household Schedules (Picture - 2)



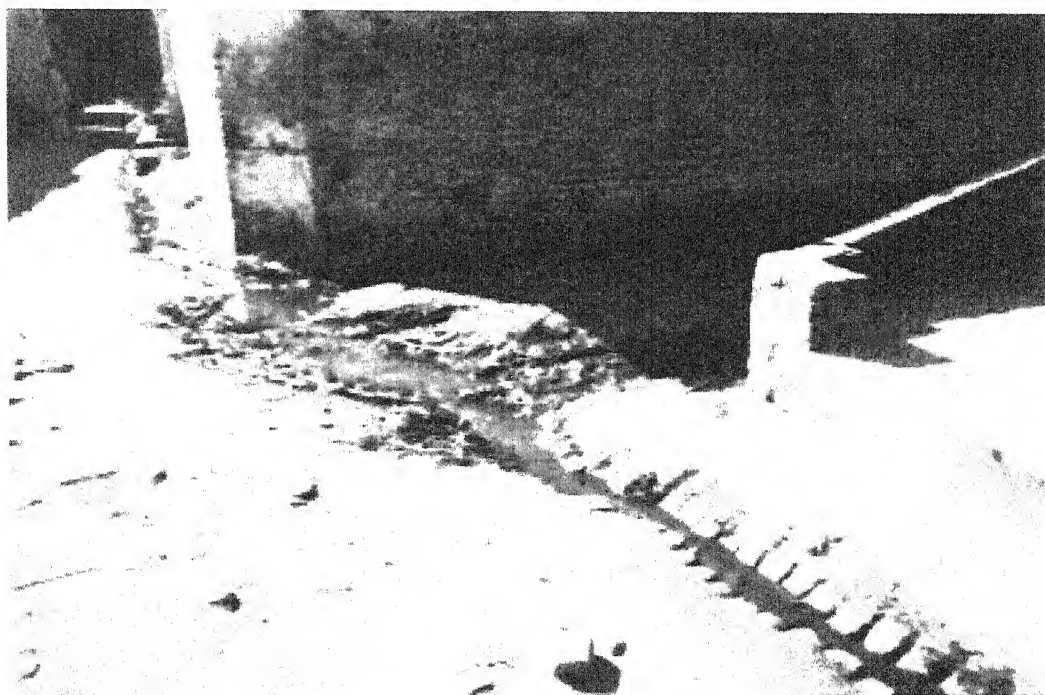
Condition of the Village Roads (Picture - 3)



Group Discussion with the Villagers (Picture - 4)



Poor Maintenance of Hand Pump (Picture - 5)



Pitiable Condition of Drainage System (Picture - 6)